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William Rees-Mogg:  
The machinery for  
wasting manpower, p14

## Mr Callaghan sees rosy future only if pay limit is observed

Prime Minister, presenting his annual parliamentary report as Labour leader to the party conference in Brighton, yesterday predicted that Britain in the next two or three years would eclipse any known achievement since the

start of the industrial revolution. But he warned delegates that the Government's priority must still be to curb inflation and unemployment, and that meant accepting the 10 per cent limit on earnings increases.

## 'Back us or sack us' challenge to both sides of industry

David Wood  
Chief Editor

"Back us or sack us" was Prime Minister's unambiguous challenge to governments in the trade unions constituency parties when he addressed the Labour conference yesterday.

In his annual parliamentary report, he said that in the two or three decades since the North Sea oil and gas discoveries, it would be a long time before any country would eclipse the achievements of Britain since the industrial revolution. But he did not say that it was the duty of the Government to ensure that the country was not eclipsed by any other country.

He said that the Government was committed to the principle of free enterprise, but that it was also committed to the principle of social justice. He said that the Government was committed to the principle of free enterprise, but that it was also committed to the principle of social justice.

A temporary veto on it. But experienced Labour strategists assume that he wants to be able to go into the next general election saying in Scotland and Wales that, in spite of Conservative opposition, a Labour Government carried, or tried to carry, a necessary and desirable devolution Bill.

In other words, Mr Callaghan hopes to exploit deep Conservative divisions over devolution during the next election campaign, which almost everybody believes will come next year.

Labour Europeans were quick to comment that the Prime Minister did not commit himself explicitly to the other main Bill of next session, to provide for direct elections to the European Parliament with or without the benefit of a guideline. He did not mention the Bill at all, probably because the EEC is to be debated today.

He did, however, reaffirm the implications of the letter last Friday to the general secretary of the Labour Party, with its peremptory renunciation of any left-wing move to withdraw from the EEC. His EEC references throughout had characteristic Atlantic overtones.

No one taking the surface value of the words he used would have thought him deeply committed to any European ideal, but rather to a strategy of altering the EEC to suit British interests or British domestic policies. It sounded like a domestic version of Gaullism.

What Mr Callaghan privately thinks about United Kingdom membership of the EEC would have remained a mystery to delegates if he had not mentioned, with much ambiguity, that the biggest overseas industrial development to be made by the Ford motor company would be in the EEC, and the ground disclosure that during the prolonged negotiations he had invited Mr Henry Ford to a talk at 10 Downing Street.

At the same time it is to be noted that the Government will be in the data for the Scottish assembly election and a Welsh referendum, well after the United Kingdom general election, on the argument of party tactics that to lose Scotland immediately before a general election would be highly damaging to Labour.

Ford, of course, insists on keeping open the expanding EEC market for its cars, and therefore, wherever the new development takes place it must be within the Nine. Mr Callaghan positively boasted of the consequences for Britain of the Ford decision in terms not only of jobs, but of a relatively few skilled craftsmen.



Mr Callaghan giving his blunt conditions yesterday for Britain's predicted rosy future.

## Fight to hold line on Ford pay

From Paul Routledge  
Labour Editor  
Brighton

The Government is fighting desperately behind the scenes to prevent a pay settlement for 57,000 Ford workers that would destroy the credibility of the 10 per cent incomes policy.

Ministers have made clear to the company and the unions that they expect a deal which would set the pattern for the rest of industry and would wreck TUC hopes of achieving an orderly return to voluntary collective bargaining.

Ford Motor's management is to meet the unions next Wednesday, when a further increase in the company's pay offer of 10.5 per cent is expected. The present proposals would give increases ranging from 10 to 12.5 per cent for a relatively few skilled craftsmen.

The Government has no objection to what has so far been offered, but would be in a dilemma if the company acceded to the full claim of 15 per cent and fringe benefits improvements worth about another 10 per cent, which has been tabled by the unions as a "socially responsible" demand.

As the Prime Minister told the Labour conference yesterday, the Cabinet fears that one big settlement, outside the 10 per cent limit, would establish a going rate for the whole year and would accelerate inflation just when the figures are going down.

But Ford Motors has traditionally paid scant respect to incomes policies when under union duress or faced with a need to attract labour. The company breached the Tory government's pay policy in 1971 and the terms of the original social contract in 1974.

If it breaches the policy again, the Government will face a crucial choice: to impose sanctions against the firm and risk losing employment prospects being provided in South Wales by a new engine plant to be built with £80m state aid; or to let through a settlement that would almost certainly provide fierce wage inflation as other groups of workers sought to emulate it.

Because negotiations are not yet complete, the Government has not made up its mind what to do, but ministers are keeping an anxious eye on developments. Mr Callaghan told the party conference yesterday that there was a limit to what the Government could do to prevent private sector companies from settling outside the guidelines, and ministers take the realistic view of "some you win, some you lose".

## Mr Carter ready to reduce nuclear arms 'even by 50 pc'

From Our Own Correspondent  
New York, Oct 4

President Carter, in his first address to the United Nations General Assembly today, emphasized the issues of world peace and arms control.

More than half of his 30-minute speech, delivered to an Assembly packed to standing with largely silent delegates, was given over to an appeal, often stated in emotional terms, for mutually agreed restraint in weapons supply and use.

Although present conditions appeared hopeful in some respects, he stated, "the assurance of peace continues to elude us". He added: "Unless we establish a code of international behaviour in which the resort to violence becomes increasingly irrelevant to the pursuit of national interests, we must crush the world's dreams for human development and the full flowering of human freedom."

More specifically, the President announced that in the strategic arms limitation talks, "we and the Soviets are within sight of a significant agreement in limiting the total numbers of weapons and in restricting certain categories of weapons of special concern to each of us."

The United States was willing to go as far as possible, consistent with security, on limiting nuclear weapons and would, on a reciprocal basis, reduce them by "10 per cent, by 20 per cent, even by 50 per cent."

Towards the end of the speech, Mr Carter inspired a brief round of light applause when he said: "I hereby solemnly declare on behalf of the United States that we will not use nuclear weapons except in self-defence; that is, in

circumstances of an actual nuclear or conventional attack on the United States, our territories or armed forces or such an attack on our allies."

Delegates, however, were cynical about the worth of this pledge, noting that it did not rule out first use by the United States of nuclear weapons to respond to a non-nuclear attack.

On the negotiations to ban nuclear tests, the President said that the long term interest was to close one more avenue of nuclear competition, and thereby demonstrate to all the world that the major nuclear powers take seriously our obligations to reduce the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

He said: "If we are to have any assurance that our children are to live on their lives in a world which satisfies our hopes—or that they will have a chance to live at all—we must finally come to terms with this enormous force and turn it exclusively to beneficial ends. Peace will not be assured until the weapons of war are finally put away."

The reason for working towards nuclear non-proliferation, the President went on, was that nuclear weapons were a threat as well as a deterrent. "But they threaten not just the intended enemy, they threaten every nation—combatant and non-combatant alike. That is why all of us must be concerned."

He added: "I have heard it said that efforts to control nuclear proliferation are futile; that the genie is already out of the bottle. I do not believe this to be true. I should not be forgotten that for 25 years conference by the major candidates after Mr Carter had gone. Mr Koch could well regard support from the President at this time as a liability rather than an advantage."

## President gets chilly welcome in New York

From Michael Leapman  
New York, Oct 4

President Carter had a typical New York welcome when he arrived this morning to make his United Nations speech. Stepping out of his helicopter, he was greeted by the man most likely to be the next mayor, who at once began to pick a quarrel with him.

If he had hoped that his visit would be marked by good will, it was unfortunate that it was timed three days after the Soviet-American statement on the Middle East.

In a city where about a quarter of the voters are Jewish, Mr Edward Koch, the Democratic candidate in next month's mayoral election, cannot afford to be tolerant towards a statement that has worried Israel's supporters. So when he shook hands with the President, he beamed him about it and handed him a critical letter.

Mr Carter, who had been all smiles when he stepped off the helicopter, looked discomfited, and quickly thrust the letter into the hands of an aide.

Only last week Mr Koch visited the White House to receive the President's formal blessing of his candidacy. There had been cordial talk of Mr Carter coming to campaign for him here. In another gesture to this impoverished city, Washington yesterday announced a grant of \$20m (£15m) to improve public transport.

All this was forgotten today. The President had been expected to say a few words at the heliport in favour of Mr Koch. But the microphones placed there remained unused, save for an impromptu press conference by the mayoral candidate after Mr Carter had gone. Mr Koch could well regard support from the President at this time as a liability rather than an advantage.

In his letter, Mr Koch articulated the fears of the Jewish community and Israel's many other supporters here when he noted the changes in language in the joint statement, particularly the reference to "the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people". He wrote: "I fear that the United States has abandoned its commitments to peace, to Jewish refugees, to protection of Israel."

## Duchess of Kent is taken to hospital

By Penny Symon

The Duchess of Kent was admitted to King Edward VII Hospital for Officers, London, last night after complications arose in her pregnancy. The Duke yesterday cut short an official visit to Iran to fly home to London.

The Duchess is resting quietly.

The Duchess, aged 44, is expecting her fourth child in February. The complications developed late on Monday night and the Duchess was visited at York House by Mr George Plinker, the Queen's gynaecologist.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, who is an old family friend of the Duchess from the days when he was Archbishop of York, visited her briefly yesterday morning.

York House said that the complications were serious enough for the Duke to cancel his engagements. He left London on Monday and returned yesterday morning.

"The problems developed on Monday night", York House said.

The Duke, who is vice-chairman of the British Overseas Board of Trade, was to have visited factories and industrial development sites in Iran. Before her pregnancy the

Duchess had agreed to become joint patron of the British Cultural Festival in Iran, with Princess Fatemeh Pahlavi, the Shah's sister. The festival opened last night in Tehran with a gala performance by the Royal Ballet Company.

When her doctors advised the Duchess not to undertake the long journey, Princess Alexandra agreed to take her place.

The Queen, who is at Balmoral, has been told of the complications, and an official said she was "understandably concerned".

The Duchess, formerly Miss Katharine Worsley, married the Duke of Kent in 1961. They have three children: the Earl of St Andrews, aged 15; Lady Helen Windsor, aged 13, and Lord Nicholas Windsor, aged seven.

When her pregnancy was announced the Duchess's doctors said that they were not expecting complications. Although she is 44 it was thought that the risks would be slight and were reduced by the fact that the Duchess had had three children already.

Hers was the third birth announcement from the Royal Family in jubilee year. Princess Anne and the Duchess of Gloucester are both expecting babies in November.

## Football results

- Arsenal 0, Liverpool 0
- Barnsley 2, Torquay 0
- Blackpool 3, Crystal Palace 1
- Bolton 4, Blackburn 2
- Bristol Rovers 3, Mansfield 1
- Carlisle 2, Lincoln 3
- Charlton 4, Brighton 3
- Coweney 4, Manchester City 2
- Darlington 2, Northampton 0
- Everton 3, West Bromwich 1
- Fulham 4, Burnley 1
- Grimsby 3, Wimbledon 1
- Huddersfield 3, Hartsfield 1
- Hull City 2, Tottenham 0
- Luton 1, Millwall 0
- Newport 3, Scunthorpe 1
- North Forest 4, Ipswich 0
- Oldham 1, Stoke 1
- Peterborough 1, Oxford 0
- Plymouth 2, Shrewsbury 2
- Portsmouth 0, Chester 0
- Preston 2, Sheffield Wed 1
- Rochdale 3, Halifax 1
- Rotherham 3, Walsall 0
- Sheffield Utd 4, Notts Co 1
- Southampton 1, Orient 0
- Sunderland 1, Cardiff 1
- Swansea 1, Southport 1
- Swindon 1, Bradford City 1
- Wolves 1, Derby 2

## Mr Brezhnev backs 'rights' the West

At Brezhnev, pouring scorn on the human rights campaign in a speech to the Supreme Soviet, said that what was enjoyed were the "rights" to life, to membership of the nation, and to justice for criminals, he said, could that socialism had "long cured social ills". Defending the new constitution against Western critics, he said it guaranteed social, economic and political rights more fully than before.



Mrs Indira Gandhi, the former Indian Prime Minister, surrounded by her supporters after being released from police custody by a Delhi magistrate. She had been arrested on Monday on charges of corruption.

## Algerians silent on fate of hijackers

Algerian authorities refused to give any information on the fate of the Japanese Red Army hijackers or the \$6m (£3.5m) ransom they extorted from Japan. Meanwhile, the Cabinet in Tokyo decided to ask for the return of the ransom, the five hijackers, and the six people released from Japanese prisons.

## UK secures ships deal

Britain expects to sign a \$115m deal to supply Poland with 24 ships. The agreement, has the backing of the Prime Minister, and will secure the jobs of 8,000 shipyard workers. It also provides much needed orders for the British Steel Corporation.

## Laker profit of \$35,000

Despite gloomy forecasts by his competitors, Mr Freddie Laker, chairman of Laker Airways, seems to have a winner in his transatlantic cheap fare service. Daily flights have been booked to about 75 per cent of capacity, and he estimates a profit of nearly \$35,000 in the first week.

## Kidnap news ban

Swiss police kept silence on developments in the kidnapping of Graziella Ortiz-Patino, the five-year-old heiress to a tin-mine fortune, at the request of the parents.

Letters: On future energy sources, from Professor Sir John Ryle, FRS; and on radical thought in universities, from Professor Paul Holmes, and Scottish devolution; Labour conference; Japanese and hijackers Features, pages 9 and 14.

William Rees-Mogg concludes his analysis of Britain's wasted manpower; Bernard Levin on the new trouble about to confront us; Katie Stewart's cooking.

Sport, pages 11 and 12

Football: Manchester United's prospects in Europe; Golf: Peter Ryder previews world matchplay championship; Racing: Carson loses appeal against suspension.

Arts, page 13

Michael Randliffe on the Weimar recalled by the Berlin Festival; Cy Coleman talks to Sheridan Morley; Alan Coren on Penelope (BBC1); Kenneth Loveland at Swansea Festival; Irving Wardle on The Dog Run Away (Hampstead Theatre); Ned Chaillet on Les Forçés (Watford Palace).

Criticism, page 16

Sir John Rennie, Professor S. G. Raybould Business News, pages 17-23

Stock Markets: Shares and gilts lost ground and the FT Index closed 7.3 lower at 512.8

Financial Editor: Interest rates take the pressure; Retailers confirmation of a trend; Compromising on capital gains.

Business feature: John Whitmore on arguments for altering Britain's exchange controls

Business Diary: Improving vending machine contents and service.

Bonn: West German press is accused by Nobel Prize-winning author of conducting a witch hunt over terrorism

Bishop resigns: Dr Kenneth Woolcombe is to resign from the see of Oxford after the death of his wife from cancer

Fashion in Britain: A four-page Special Report on the design, manufacture and retailing of clothing and textiles

## devolution plan

A Tory devolution spokesman, in a new book in Scotland with the title of an assembly but without its powers, he said it could call to Scotland's existing executive and legislative decisions of the Civil Service in such areas as education. It could question the decisions of public bodies.

## 'Packer hits out

Try Packer, the Australian maintained in the High Court world cricket authorities were "the can" for Australia. He said: "Australia is being asked to fight a battle, to your detriment and detriment." He alleged that the Test Cricket Board "do not keep it."

## Police fear

Police in Britain could, under countermeasures, become "undermined by a misuse of the word 'political violence' as in Black Power."

## Heavy buying of sterling pushes reserves to record level of \$17,171m

By Caroline Atkinson

A flood of overseas money into Britain last month pushed the official reserves up by \$2,319m (£1,327m), the second largest monthly rise in the reserves. They now stand at a record of \$17,171m.

Yesterday's figures are bound to increase fears that the money supply may be pushed out of control by the influx of foreign funds. The increase in the reserves last month was much larger than had been expected, and caused an immediate rush for sterling on the foreign exchanges.

The Bank of England intervened almost immediately to hold down the pound, mopping up all of a large order from France and Germany. After touching 1.7570 against the dollar, sterling fell back to close 4 points down on Monday at \$1.7455. It was up against most other currencies however, with the effective rate index at 62.4, 0.1 higher than Monday.

Market rumours of a further fall in interest rates this week were fuelled by the reserves figures. A half point cut in minimum lending rate, to 5½ per cent, is now widely expected to take place on Friday.

Nearly a quarter of the big rise in the reserves in September was caused by public borrowing, the Government took up the final \$400m of the Eurocurrency loan arranged at the beginning of the year.

The National Coal Board raised \$100m from a Eurobond issue, and borrowed a further \$42m from the European Investment Bank.

Other small loans included one by British Airways to buy American aircraft. The total official borrowing in the month came to \$551m.

This still left a large \$1,768m inflow of private capital during September. The inflow is a

### The world's first bottled scotch.

Dewar's were the first to sell whisky in branded bottles. Example: circa 1865. From the collection of Mr. L. Martin.

For those with a taste for the original.



## HOME NEWS

## Mr Pym seeks new Scottish body with monitoring power

A new "arrangement" for Scotland, with the advantages of an assembly but without its "difficult" executive and legislative powers, was proposed last night by Mr Francis Pym, opposition spokesman on devolution.

It would, he said at St Andrews University, "call to account in Scotland the powerful Scottish Executive which Scotland already has".

Such a body would investigate and monitor the administrative decisions of the Scottish Civil Service in such areas as education and housing. It would question the policies and decisions of public bodies, agencies, the health service and nationalized industries in Scotland, including electricity, gas and railways.

It would press opinions, views and needs of the United Kingdom Government, when making decisions affecting Scotland and would be involved in considering Scottish legislation.

Independent Scottish institutions would be preserved and strengthened. The proposed body would form expert committees to examine specific issues like regional aid, training the unemployed and attraction of new industries, and suggest new policies or improvements.

It would give powerful backing to the Secretary of State in putting Scotland's case to the Cabinet or EEC and would debate expenditure priorities.

Mr Pym added: "An assembly with these powers would be an improvement on the Government's proposals in a number of ways. It would: Avoid the creation and extravagance of a second executive and bureaucracy. Keep secure and actually strengthen Scotland's voice in the United Kingdom Cabinet, where the more important decisions affecting every person in Scotland would still be taken. Avoid calls to change the role or number of Scottish MPs in Westminster, because that function would still be the same as that of every other MP." Positively improve the way government was called to account in Scotland rather than merely duplicate what already existed on another level.

Leading article, page 15



"Tiger" (left), by a prisoner at Blundeston, and "Study of a Lion Cub", by a Winchester inmate, are in the Koestler Awards Exhibition of art by people in prison and borstal in Piccadilly, London, which opened yesterday.

## 'Totalitarian grip' on journalists

From Arthur Osman  
Birmingham

The National Union of Journalists is "in the grip of its guerrilla minority, the totalitarian hatchmen", according to Mr John Slim, president of the Institute of Journalists, speaking at the opening of the institute's annual conference in Birmingham yesterday.

He asked: "What is this creeping cancer which seeks to paralyse our profession before sufficient of its moderately disposed journalists emerge from their slumbers and start effecting a cure?"

The NUJ had still to win the battle for its self-respect, Mr Slim questioned whether it would be difficult for the NUJ to rid itself of recognized anarchists. He said spathy by the moderate masses had banded

over the union on a plate for the aspirations of its extreme minority.

The election of a moderate as the new NUJ general secretary did not indicate a new mood among rank and file.

Mr Slim, a writer on the Birmingham Post, appeared to be appealing to a majority of provincial NUJ members when he said: "For these journalists their professional pride in doing their job to the best of their ability and at whatever unreasonable hours it demands is beset by their outraged realization that they would be better off digging holes in the road or being nightwatchmen."

He foresaw a danger that because the newspaper industry "trades on dedication and gives the minimum in return", the profession might be starved of incoming talent

"which is its insurance for the future."

"Another danger, more immediate, is that journalists will increasingly see the closed shop as their industrial salvation, overlooking the probability that when industrial muscle is put to improper usage it will also be the profession's political downfall."

A third danger was a merger between the journalists' unions, providing "a field day for journalists' bullies."

Mr Slim said it was vital that despite journalists' disenchantment they should never be tempted to press unanswerable causes by any economically suicidal means.

The institute passed an emergency motion condemning the exclusion of two journalists from the Labour Party conference.

## Another council may seek ban on NF demonstration

By Peter Godfrey

An emergency meeting of Stockport Borough Council is to be held on Friday to consider whether to seek the banning of a march planned by the National Front on Saturday. Councillors met Mr James Anderson, Chief Constable of Greater Manchester, yesterday to pledge support for any measures deemed necessary to control or curtail the demonstration.

The National Front has not disclosed exactly where it plans to demonstrate on Saturday, beyond saying that it will be in the North-west, but Stockport is considered the most likely location.

Mr John Howe, leader of the council, said last night: "It is still indeterminate whether the

march will take place, and where. I have assured the Chief Constable that we will support whatever action he thinks necessary to prevent violence or danger to the public."

The council is to consider a motion proposed by the minority Labour and Liberal groups to invoke the Public Order Act, 1936, under which political marches can be banned.

Police leave has been cancelled for the weekend in the Greater Manchester area, and about six thousand police officers will be available in the event of a disturbance. The chief constable is likely to delay a decision on whether to ban the march until more information is available.

## Prime Minister's blunt warning to militants

Continued from page 1

only of new jobs but of what he called the technological "ripple".

He hinted also that where Ford led, other American or overseas capital investment would follow. What was good for Ford, Mr Callaghan implied, would be good for the United Kingdom.

What Mr Ford confided to the Prime Minister also had a bearing on some important words Mr Callaghan aimed at the phalanx of trade union leaders sitting below him. First, good quality in the product being made. Secondly, continuous working. Reasonable requests? If the answer is no to that, then we are cutting our own throats."

The Prime Minister made reference also to the order to sell 24 ships to Poland that derived from his meeting last December with the chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers. That, he said, would provide about 8,000 man years of work in the nationalized British shipyards and their supplying industry.

Throughout, Mr Callaghan emphasized that delegates who roared for "reflation" and overnight socialism should remember that the United Kingdom's success so far was only financial, not industrial.

Curbing inflation remained the Government's priority, and he delicately avoided entering into the statistical controversy between the Chancellor and the Chief Secretary to the Treasury about whether the fall next year would be to 12 per cent or less.

No one could have been more blunt with the more militant trade unionists than the Prime Minister. "To those who tell me no way will the country

accept 10 per cent (limit for pay increases), he said, reply that no way will you stop prices or unemployment going up again."

Every union negotiator knew that if the first wage settlement in the third year of pay policy started with above 10 per cent that would set the pattern for the whole year. Export prices would rise, exports be lost and unemployment increase.

"The Government," he went on, "pledges that it will adhere to a policy of going for a rate of growth that will not jeopardize our inflation prospects and a rate of growth that can be sustained." That was the best and even the only road to preserve jobs and to improve real living standards. There were no shortcuts, but there was a road ahead.

"Meanwhile, I say to both sides of industry: do not support us with kind words and then undermine us through unjustified wage increases or price increases. Either back us or suck us."

In the end the Labour movement, however restive about the consequences of government policies, have no present choice except to travel along Mr Callaghan's chosen road to economic salvation. They all prefer him to Mrs Thatcher, and Mr Callaghan knew it as he spoke.

There have been better conference speeches by prime ministers. There has been more warning to party leaders by conference delegates. But, as is his habit, Mr Callaghan did a plain, workmanlike job, and, anyway, he knew that he had won the game before he played his opening card.

Conference report, page 6  
Diary, page 14  
Leading article, page 15

## Tory chairman in hospital

By Our Political Staff

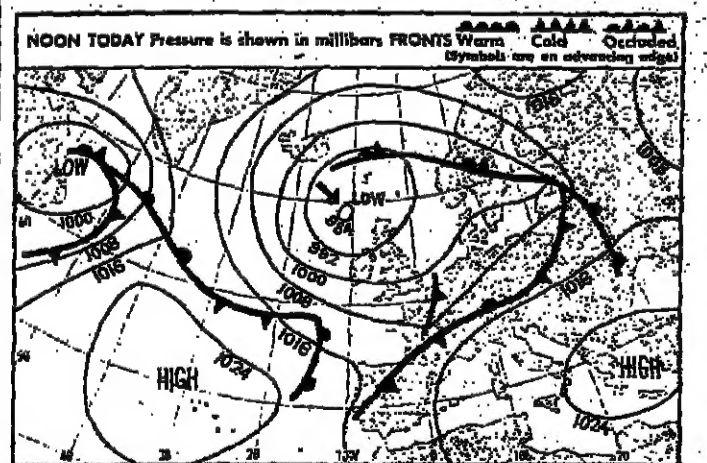
Lord Thorncroft, chairman of the Conservative Party, was admitted to the Nuffield Hospital, London, yesterday, for an operation to remove a tumour of the bowel. He is expected to be out of action for six weeks.

During Lord Thorncroft's absence Mr Angus Maude, MP for Stratford-on-Avon, will continue as a deputy chairman of

the party and as chairman of the Conservative Research Department, which will be preceded by Mr William Clark, MP for Croydon, South, also a deputy chairman, will concentrate on strategy and political contact within the party.

Lady Young, a party vice-chairman, is to be an extra deputy chairman in charge of administration.

## Weather forecast and recordings



**Today**  
Sun rises: 7.5 am. Sun sets: 6.30 pm.  
Moon sets: 2.36 pm.  
Last quarter: 10.21 am.  
Lighting up: 7.0 pm to 6.30 am.  
High water: London Bridge, 7.17 am, 6.11 pm (20.1 ft); 7.49 pm, 6.11 pm (19.6 ft). Avonmouth, 12.17 pm, 10.0 am (22.9 ft). Dover, 4.27 am, 2.3 pm (17.3 ft). Hull, 11.37 am, 5.8 pm (19 ft). 11.55 pm, 5.8 pm (19 ft). Liverpool, 4.43 am, 7.3 pm (24.1 ft). 5.6 pm, 7.3 pm (24 ft).

A trough of low pressure will move over Britain from W.

**Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:**  
London, SE and central S England, East Anglia, E Midlands, Channel Islands: Rain or showers, sunny intervals; wind SW, mod.

**Wales:** Rain or showers; wind SW, fresh or strong; max temp 14°C (57°F).

**N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, SW Scotland, Glasgow:** Sunny intervals, showers, becoming heavy and prolonged; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 13°C (55°F).

**Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland:** Sunny intervals, shower; wind SW, moderate; max temp 11°C (52°F).

**Argyll, NW Scotland, N Ireland:** Cloudy, heavy showers, prolonged in places; wind SW, becoming variable, strong becoming moderate; max temp 11°C (52°F).

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Sun rises: 7.5 am. Sun sets: 6.30 pm.  
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**Weather recordings YESTERDAY MIDDAY:** c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

Algeria	Amman	Antwerp	Athens	Bahia	Bombay	Buenos Aires	Calcutta	Cairo	Cardiff	Colon	Dublin	Edinburgh	Geneva	Hamburg	Hong Kong	London	Lyons	Madrid	Manchester	Maracaibo	Medan	Montevideo	Mumbai	Nairobi	Paris	Rangoon	Rio de Janeiro	Sao Paulo	Singapore	Stockholm	Taipei	Tokyo	Yokohama
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	

## 'Mother of schools' gets a new offspring

By Philip Howard

Eton College is about to open a centre for design and technology, almost as if in response to the national disquiet about the relevance of modern education in living and earning a living in an industrial society.

The view of Eton as a fortress of old-fashioned scholarship has nearly always been mistaken. Since Henry VI founded his college for 70 poor scholars "to excel all other grammar schools and be called the mother and mistress of all other grammar schools", it has often been in the forefront of educational experiment and innovation.

The new centre for design and technology puts those in portland new subjects firmly in the curriculum. A quarter of the boys are already using the new workshops each week in everything from electronics to welding.

Eton built a School of Mechanics as long ago as 1926. By it was a part-time, do-it-yourself place. Enthusiasts but remarkable things that boys made it because it kept boys off the streets, but not because they became too keen and neglected their serious work and games. Boys who were not mechanically inclined called it the School of Mania.

Five years ago the school decided to bring design and technology into the mainstream of the curriculum. Mr Christopher Ellis, a former King's School, Eton, headmaster and ingenious designer of boats and other artefacts, came to be the department. An appeal raised £150,000 to build a centre and equip it with a host of modern design.

All boys are now given a foundation course in drawing, woodwork, metalwork and design. Growing numbers are going on to do a "A-level" in design and technology.

Mr Ellis says: "It is important for Eton, and for the matter, for the country as a whole to take design and technology seriously. It was a graceful in the past that boys who made things should not how be considered below a salt."

"In fact, the creative thing needed to design something and then to solve the practical problems of making it, is a demanding and educational, the full sense of the word. Etonians are busy on a variety of design projects, ranging from boatwork to electronic ski timing devices and from ornate wrought-iron tables to working on a new planning issue with the department of the Environment. It is a change from the old and Greek verses and lessons that were once the core of the curriculum. But it is of forms with Henry VI's and pursuit of excellence and knowledge of all sorts."

## Rapist charged with shoplifting

Reginald George Chapman, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, was jailed for life eight months for a series of charges, rape and burglary, appeared at Sheffield Crown Court yesterday to face a shoplifting charge.

Mr Robert Moore, for prosecution, said he felt matter could be left on the table to be preceded with a date if ever the witness Judge Cotton agreed.

## Toll rise sought

Tolls for cars using the Dartford tunnel, London, will rise from 25p to 35p if an application to the Greater London Council is successful, a tunnel committee succeeds.

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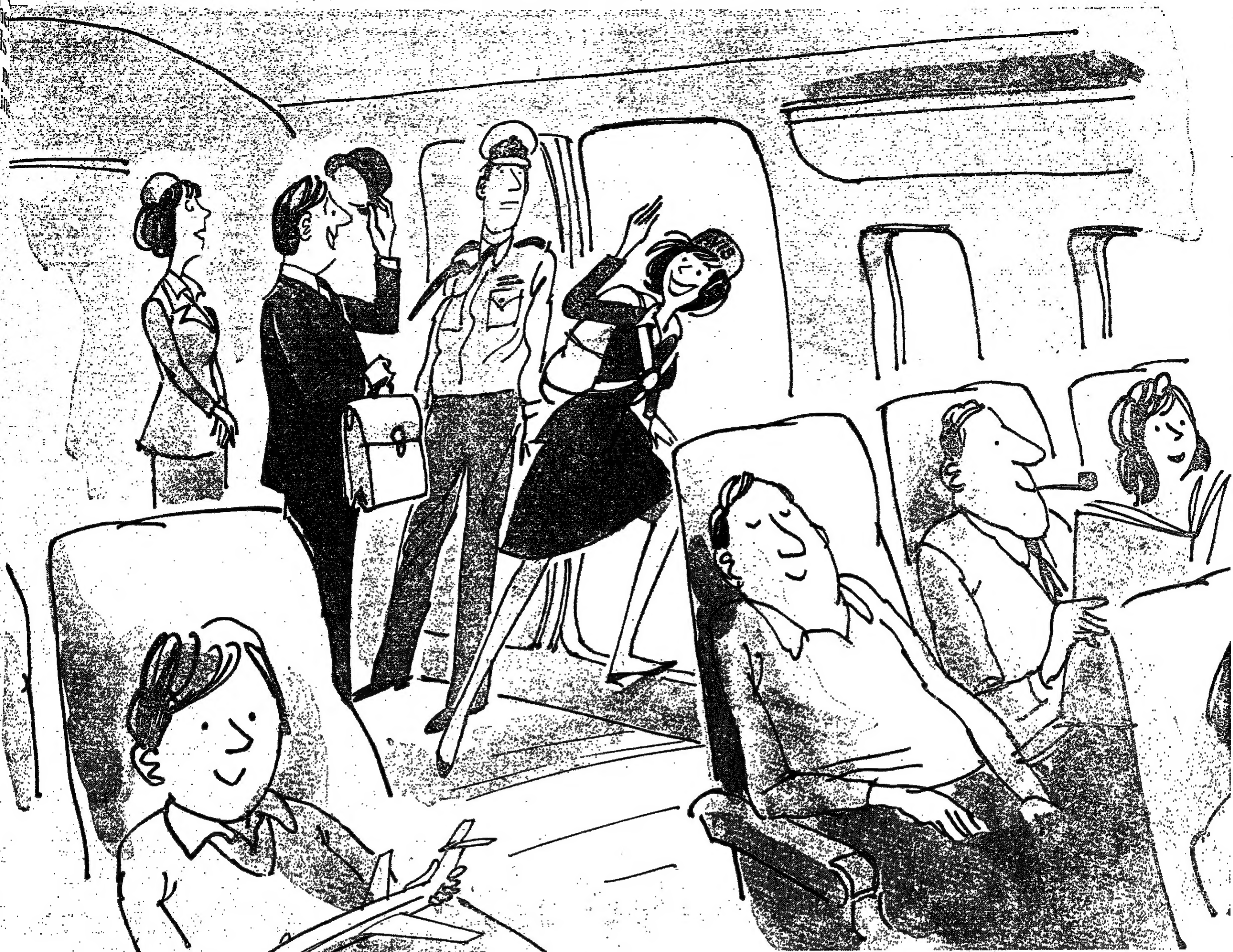
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danger  
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## HOME NEWS

## Powell warning that British police could be weakened by misuse of Army

Mr Evans  
Affairs Correspondent

warning that costly and errors made in combat-  
political violence in North-  
land might be repeated  
Main was given yesterday  
of Mr Powell, Ulster  
ist MP for Down, South-  
of the Army had helped  
determine the police, the  
thus serving the political  
ses of the organizers of  
ce. The mistake had cost  
of lives.

hen anyone who has lived  
and through the eight-  
ad agony of Ulster studies  
cent events in south Lon-  
in Birmingham and in  
agron, to go no further  
his mind cannot but be  
with foreboding.

Powell's warning came in  
chance to the press  
not delivered because  
Conservatives at Bexley-  
South London, withdrew  
ation to him at the last  
nt.

owell also released con-  
fidence showing that Mr  
Smith, the Young Con-  
sist's constituency chair-  
had agreed to October 4  
date for the speech, but  
arrangements were being  
for a new venue to pre-  
any possible restrictions by  
cal party. Mr Reginald  
secretary of the constitu-  
Conservative Association,  
yesterday. Any meeting  
to be authorized by the  
sion and approval for  
was never sought.

Smith had asked Mr  
1 to refer in his press re-  
to the meeting as one of  
Bexleyheath. Political  
and not the Young Con-  
sist. But in a later letter,  
ember 26, Mr Smith said  
to cancel the meeting  
of "unforeseen personal  
stances".

he speech Mr Powell said  
community relations  
ry was engaged in tel-  
section of the commu-  
the other was not so  
it imagined and in what  
famously called bringing  
together.

went on: "No one ought  
be surprised that this  
rous misconception of  
violence is propagated  
teachably by members of  
lary, above all bishops,

who, having deserted the study  
and preaching of the Gospel  
for the easier and more popular  
role of amateur politicians and  
sociologists, are more dangerous  
than the other. That danger  
was already being reached in  
England, where the police were  
being held to blame for civil  
violence and accused of causing  
it or exacerbating it by their  
behaviour.

"The attack on the police  
achieves in this way an early  
and important advance towards  
the essential object of civil  
violence which is to turn upside  
down the respective roles of  
lawful authority and its  
enemies, by placing the former  
in the dock and the latter on  
the prosecutor's rostrum."

The process depended funda-  
mentally on the division and  
differentiation of the commu-  
nity which made possible the  
enforced identification of  
individuals with one or other  
of the two sides. The  
secondary condition was the  
prospect that civil violence  
would succeed or appear to  
succeed in its professed  
objects.

As long as that prospect  
existed, those in whose name  
and interest the violence was  
perpetrated to act were conscripted  
into some degree of tolerance  
or support of the violence  
or otherwise they would be  
rendered subject to the charges  
and penalties of being traitors  
to their "own side".

## Dublin shelves controversial terrorism law

The strongest and most con-  
troversial of the Irish govern-  
ment's anti-terror regulations is  
to be shelved. Mr Lynch, the  
Prime Minister, and his Cabinet  
decided yesterday that the section  
of the Emergency Powers  
Act that allows police to hold  
terrorist suspects for up to  
seven days without charge  
should be allowed to lapse later  
this month when it becomes  
due for renewal.

The decision stops short of  
scrapping the power altogether  
and it will be open to Mr  
Lynch to revive the measure if  
he considers it necessary to curb  
a threat of subversion.  
After October 15 police will  
have to revert to holding  
suspects for a maximum of 48  
hours under the Offences  
Against the State Act.  
Mr Lynch is believed to have

On the basis of the doctrine  
that there were "two sides",  
the police were inevitably  
represented as taking one side  
against the other. That danger  
was already being reached in  
England, where the police were  
being held to blame for civil  
violence and accused of causing  
it or exacerbating it by their  
behaviour.

The attack on the police  
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the essential object of civil  
violence which is to turn upside  
down the respective roles of  
lawful authority and its  
enemies, by placing the former  
in the dock and the latter on  
the prosecutor's rostrum."

The morale and self-  
confidence of the police  
depends upon the moral and  
self-confidence of the civil  
authority controlling it. Some-  
where along the line when that  
morale and self-confidence were  
progressively undermined there  
lay the point at which the  
police ceased to be adequate.

The Army was not in fact  
committed to "its side" of  
the civil power but was em-  
ployed to keep "the two sides  
apart" and to hold the balance  
between them. As a result of  
that and of a successful attack  
on the police, it was employed  
to suppress and replace them.

They were disarmed and re-  
legated to a subordinate role.

Thus the Army had discredited  
further the very civil power in  
aid of which it was alleged to  
have been invoked.

The true role of the Army  
in aid of the civil power was  
to act as a killing machine at  
the moment when authority in  
the state judged that order  
could no longer be maintained  
or restored by any other means.  
The Army was then brought in  
if necessary to perform the act  
of killing, albeit minimal, con-  
trolled and selective. "Having  
performed this role, it is in-  
stantly withdrawn, and the  
police and civil powers resume  
their functions."

Any departure from that pro-  
ven role of aid to the civil  
power meant that the Army be-  
came "has it not and what  
never to be, an armed police  
force, whose very inappropriateness  
to the task signalled and  
emphasized still further the  
breakdown of authority. There  
were many circumstances, how-  
ever, in which the police must  
have available arms at least as  
efficient as those used against  
them.

In an England which is  
already and increasingly a  
divided and differentiated com-  
munity we dare not avert our  
eyes or close our minds to what  
the experience of our fellow  
citizens 14 miles away across  
the Irish Sea ought to teach  
us."

permitted detention has led to  
accusations of brutality against  
the police.

The Cabinet made no de-  
cision yesterday on a demand  
from Amnesty International for  
a full inquiry into the allega-  
tions. The likelihood is that  
there will be no government  
investigation.

Another statement about the  
lapse of the seven days' rule  
was made yesterday by the  
next: "The matter is  
subject to ministerial order and  
does not need approval by the  
Dail.

A brief statement after the  
Cabinet meeting did not indi-  
cate whether the state of emer-  
gency declared by the coalition  
government at the same time  
as the anti-terror laws would be  
revoked. It is expected to  
continue.

## Talks on Ulster deadlock unlikely to yield quick results

Our Own Correspondent

attempts to break the  
deadlock in Northern  
Ireland are getting under way  
fast this week, but gov-  
t officials hold out little  
if an early breakthrough.  
yesterday Mr Airey Neave,  
Unionist spokesman on Ulster,  
private meetings with  
attestatives of the mainly

Roman Catholic Social Demo-  
cratic and Labour Party and  
with leaders of the Alliance  
Party. Today Mr Mason, the  
Secretary of State, will hold  
separate talks with a delegation  
from the Official Unionist  
Party, headed by its leader, Mr  
Harry West.

Both the Government and the  
Opposition are anxious to dis-  
cover whether any basis exists

for a new round of inter-party  
talks aimed at setting up a new  
local government body as a step  
towards full devolution.

Until now one of the main  
obstacles to any agreement on  
a form of administrative de-  
volution has been the attitude of  
Mr West. He has adamantly  
demanded a return to fully de-  
veloped government based on  
the majority Convention report.

It is known that important  
figures among the Official  
Unionists, the largest single party  
in the province, reject that  
view, and favour a more gradual  
approach by means of adminis-  
trative devolution. Indications  
of the strengths of the two  
sides are expected to emerge  
when the party holds its annual  
conference in an Ulster seaside  
resort at the weekend.



Peter Stirling, manager of the London Smoked Salmon Co, displaying a 25lb salmon to emphasize the size of a 12ft, 507lb sturgeon caught by a Lowestoft trawler on the Dogger Bank.

Scientific  
itor  
signs post

anabel Ferriman

Bernard Dixon, aged 39,  
signed the editorship of  
magazine, New Scientist,  
he has held since 1969.  
id yesterday that he had  
invited to withdraw his  
ation but had refused.  
ould not disclose the  
Dixon, author of *What is  
a Fox?* and *Magnificent  
yes*, has witnessed a  
growth in the magazine's  
tion during his editor-  
ship in present 67,000. Its  
Kingdom readership has  
to 220,000, overtaking  
f *The Economist*, now  
said yesterday: "I have  
not but the matter is still  
discussion."  
re becoming editor of  
cientist he was the maga-  
deputy editor and before  
assistant and deputy  
of *World Medicine*.

Lady Seear to be Liberal  
spokesman on jobs

By Our Political Staff

A reshuffle in the Liberal  
shadow administration was an-  
nounced yesterday after the  
resignation last week of Mr  
Cyril Smith, MP for Rochdale,  
as spokesman on employment.  
The new employment spokes-  
man is Lady Seear, who will  
also continue as spokesman on  
prices and consumer protection.  
Lord Avebury is appointed  
spokesman to succeed  
Mr Jo Grimond, MP for Orkney  
and Shetland, who had asked  
some time ago to be relieved  
of the post when it was con-  
venient to Mr Steel, the Liberal  
leader.  
"He will cease to hold any  
portfolio", Liberal Party  
statement said yesterday, "but  
as the party's most senior  
figure, will take an interest in  
a variety of issues."  
Lord Avebury will continue  
to assist Mr Emylyn Hoopes,  
QC, a spokesman on race relations  
and immigration policy. Mr  
David Penbergh, MP for  
Truro, will assist in the Com-

mons on employment and  
energy matters.  
Club meeting banned: Mr  
Grimond, President of the  
Scottish Liberal Club, Edin-  
burgh, and other office bearers  
were banned by Lord Steel in  
the Court of Session yesterday  
from holding an extraordinary  
meeting on Friday.

An interim interdict granted  
by Lord Steel also prohibits the  
office bearers from considering  
three motions to dissolve the  
club and distribute assets  
among members.

The action was raised by  
three members, Mr Alan Blair,  
of Union Street, Greenock; Mr  
John Lawrie, of Greenhill  
Terrace, Edinburgh; and Mr  
Ian Eisher, of Strathmore  
Avenue, Kilmarnock. They  
sought a ruling that alteration  
of the club rules without the  
unanimous consent of club  
members is illegal.

They believe that a purchaser  
has been found and that pro-  
ceeds would pay the club's  
debts and leave it with £100,000.

## Education budget underspent by over £1m

Mr Education

pendent.  
unexpected windfall of  
than £1m has been dis-  
in Oxfordshire's educa-  
budget. But teachers  
died angrily yesterday to  
lunt's refusal to commit  
to use the money to in-  
staffing ratios.  
finance and general pur-  
subcommittee of the  
council's policy and  
re committee presented  
art showing underspend-  
t year of £1,019,000.

The Nation Union of Teachers  
is still applying sanctions  
by refusing to cover for  
absences or to teach "oversize"  
classes in protest over the poor  
pupil-teacher ratios in the  
county. They are 25.2 in pri-  
mary schools, 23.3 in England  
and Wales, generally, and 18.1  
in secondary schools (17 in Eng-  
land and Wales).

At the end of last term mem-  
bers of the union in 36 selected  
schools in Oxford struck in pro-  
test against the county's deci-

sion to cut the full-time equiva-  
lent of 344 teaching posts in  
its schools this September in  
order to achieve a saving of  
£3m in this year's education  
budget.

A threat to resume the strike  
this term was dropped when  
the county council guaranteed  
permanent posts to about 36  
teachers on fixed-term con-  
tracts who had been threatened  
with redundancy in September.  
The other teachers involved in  
the cuts had been either rede-  
ployed or had left voluntarily.

JPs told of  
film in John  
Peel case

From Our Correspondent

Wigan  
One of the three men  
accused of damaging the head-  
stone of John Peel, the hunks-  
man, was alleged to be Wigan  
Magistrates' Court, Cumbria,  
yesterday to have tried to de-  
stroy three prints in his camera,  
but one of them survived. It  
was said to have enabled the  
police to trace one of the three  
men.

The three men, who elected  
to go for trial, are David Hough,  
aged 48, of Farriers Road,  
Middle Barton, Banbury, Ox-  
fordshire; Michael Huskisson,  
aged 23, a postgraduate student,  
of Blacksmith Close, Rustington;  
and Gary Treadwell, aged 21,  
unemployed, formerly of  
Ridge Close, Nuthley, Sussex,  
and now of no fixed address. They  
are charged with causing  
criminal damage to the head-  
stone of John Peel at Caldbeck  
on January 23.

Det. Sergeant Robert Robin-  
son said the police found the  
camera at Mr Huskisson's flat.  
He asked Mr Huskisson to re-  
move the film and Mr Huskisson  
pressed a button which  
opened the camera and exposed  
the film. Mr Huskisson ad-  
mitted opening it because he did  
not want him to see what they  
did.

He alleged that Mr Huskisson  
added: "I do not agree with  
what was done at Caldbeck.  
I did not do it and I  
would not do it."

Mr Huskisson would not say  
what he was doing or where he  
was during the weekend of the  
incident and added that it was  
the practice of hunt saboteurs  
not to say anything. Later he  
was alleged to have said that  
the destruction of the grave  
had nothing to do with the  
saboteurs' association because  
anything like that would give  
them adverse publicity.

Sergeant Robinson said that  
the print that survived when  
the camera was opened was  
partly damaged, but from it  
they managed to trace Mr  
Treadwell. He was on the pic-  
ture with another man, and  
from graffiti on a wall they  
found that the photograph had  
been taken in a car park at  
Workington.

In Mr Treadwell's bedroom  
they found a number of anti-  
blood sport poems and a news-  
letter called the *Sobbing Times*,  
which contained reference to  
John Peel, and a scrapbook en-  
titled *Confessions of a Saboteur*.  
That contained two pages of  
newspaper cuttings relating to  
the destruction of the grave.  
Mr Treadwell has said the  
scrapbook was his.

Mr George Todhunter, of  
Caldbeck, the local undertaker,  
said that the headstone looked  
as if it had been broken with  
a sharp instrument and his bill  
for repairing it was £71.75.

## Vicar's complaint against Army

## Soldiers 'used Armagh church as a billet'

From Christopher Walker

Belfast

An official police investiga-  
tion was launched yesterday  
into the circumstances sur-  
rounding the billeting of an  
Army undercover squad of  
seven men inside a small Pro-  
testant church in the south  
Armagh village of Jones-  
borough.

A formal complaint was made  
by the Church of Ireland vicar  
of the parish, the Rev Maurice  
Noel, who found himself  
locked out of his church when  
he went to celebrate Com-  
munion last Sunday morning.  
He told me last night: "I was  
disgusted by the whole episode.  
I have never seen a church in  
such a filthy and abused state.  
What is more, I am very  
worried that local people will  
think that I am allowing my  
church to be used by the Army,  
which I am not and never  
would."

The bizarre series of events  
began at 7.45 am on Sunday  
when Mr Noel and four  
parishioners arrived to hold the  
once-monthly Communion ser-  
vice in the nineteenth-century  
church. Unluckily for the  
troops, the date of the service  
had been scheduled at the last  
minute to a week earlier than  
usual.

"When I tried to open the  
main door I found that it was  
jammed from the inside", Mr  
Noel explained. "One of my  
parishioners then managed to  
climb in through the vestry  
window and found that seven  
soldiers had been sleeping  
inside."

"The building was in a shock-

ing state and it made me feel  
very sick at heart. There were  
cigarette butts all over the  
place, palliasses on the floor,  
jackets hung over the back of  
pews, and a delf chamberpot  
on the vestry table full of  
urine. It was obvious that they  
had been in there for two or  
three nights."

The church sits perched on  
the edge of the winding Irish  
border in an area that is  
notoriously strong republican  
territory. It is a small granite  
building and is used by the  
handful of Protestants still liv-  
ing in the district.

According to Mr Noel, the  
soldiers told him that they  
thought the church was dere-  
lict. "I just do not see how  
they could have believed that",  
he said. "My cassock, surplice  
and stole were hanging in the  
vestry cupboard. There was also  
a prayer book on the altar, a  
Bible on the lectern and hymn  
and prayer books on the desk  
and in the pews."

Mr Noel maintained that the  
soldiers asked him to wait out-  
side the church while they  
collected their equipment, but  
said that he had refused to  
move. He has since referred  
the incident to his solicitors as  
well as complaining officially.

The Army last night refused  
to comment on the incident  
until the police investigation  
had been completed. An army  
officer said that the soldiers  
involved were serving with The  
Queen's Lancashire Regiment,  
and firmly denied local sugges-  
tions that some might have  
been members of The Special  
Air Service Regiment.

## Teacher jailed

David Edwards, aged 40, a  
teacher, of Wroxham Gardens,  
Fotters Bar, Hertfordshire, was  
jailed for two years at St Albans  
Crown Court yesterday for  
stealing money from St Julian's  
School for Girls, where he was  
head of geography.

## Falcons fly

Nearly 300 young peregrine  
falcons have flown at the end  
of one of the most successful  
breeding seasons for years, the  
Royal Society for the Protec-  
tion of Birds said yesterday in  
a report on its wardening  
scheme.

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## OVERSEAS

## Mr Brezhnev denigrates West over 'rights' guaranteeing unemployment and racialism

Moscow, Oct. 4.—Lashing out at the West's human rights campaign, President Brezhnev said today that the "rights" to such evils as unemployment and racism.

"Propagandists and ideologists of capitalism cannot deny the fact that socialism has long cured these social ills," he said in a speech to the Supreme Soviet.

He spoke about the new Soviet constitution and defended it against western critics. The basic law drafted by a commission under his chairmanship guaranteed social, economic and political rights "more widely, clearly and fully" than ever before in any other country, he said.

Against the West could offer the "rights" to unemployment, expensive medical aid, racial discrimination and to living in fear of organized crime.

Mr Brezhnev spoke at the opening of a four-day, special session of the Supreme Soviet which will enact an amended version of a draft constitution first published nearly four months ago.

The "Brezhnev" constitution replaces the Stalinist basic law of 1936. Rights, including freedom of expression, the press, and to hold demonstrations, are guaranteed "for the purpose

of strengthening the socialist system."

Without mentioning President Carter by name, Mr Brezhnev said this clause had been attacked with special vehemence in the West while prominent leaders of the capitalist world made concern for human rights the main thrust of an ideological crusade against communist countries.

Mr Brezhnev's defence of the Soviet record on human rights seemed directed at least in part at the Belgrade conference on European security and cooperation, which opened simultaneously with the Supreme Soviet and is likely to take up the rights issue.

By implication, Mr Brezhnev made clear that there was no prospect of change in the Soviet view that opponents of the system should not be tolerated.

"Speaking in general, it seems that from the standpoint of our class adversaries Soviet citizens are world leaders in the field of human rights," he declared.

However, he must disapprove of "critics" of our constitution—their wish will never be satisfied by the Soviet people."

Mr Brezhnev laughingly dismissed a comment by the Austrian newspaper *Südkurier* that the qualification about "strengthening the socialist system" meant Soviet citizens had no rights at all. "That is logic for you," he said.

The Soviet leader was also scathing in rejecting comments on the constitution which he said had come from *Il Messaggero*, *The Times* and *The New York Times*.

All suggested that the communist principle of a gradual withering away of the state had been discarded, but this was groundless, he said.

Their concern for Marxist-Leninist doctrine was "truly touching," but Mr Brezhnev insisted that developments were in accord with Marxist predictions.

After agreeing to establish a final drafting committee of two members of the Supreme Soviet—the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities—were going into separate sessions to review the final draft.

The legislature is expected to enact the final text on Friday.

Mr Brezhnev disclosed that of some 40,000 amendments to the original draft about 150 substantial changes were being recommended for approval.

## Dr Cogan refuses to condemn Russia

By Clifford Longley

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Cogan, said on his return from Russia yesterday that there was a very large measure of freedom of public worship in the Soviet Union.

"It seems to me that unless you live for a long period within the Russian set-up, you cannot fully estimate the measure of freedom accorded by the state or the measure of pressure brought by the state," he said.

At a press conference at Lambeth Palace, Dr Cogan repeatedly refused to be drawn into any sweeping condemnation of the Soviet Union, and at one stage turned aside further questions on human rights.

"The issue is very difficult to sum up," he remarked.

His visit, as a guest of the Patriarch of Moscow, took him to Moscow, Kiev, and Armenia. In Kiev he had called on the church of St George's, the imprisoned Baptist leader, is pastor. He was in no way obstructed in making his visit, he said, and the case of Mr Vins was one of a number he had raised with the state authorities.

Dr Cogan observed that many of the churches he had visited were full, but "at the same time I recall that many of the churches in these countries are not operating as churches at all. Many of them are used as museums or for other purposes."

In his talks with officials of the Soviet department of religious affairs, he had made clear his continuing concern over human rights. He had emphasized that a society which did not see man as being responsible to God contained the seeds of death and destruction. The climate in the Soviet Union did appear to him to be more tolerant than it apparently had been some years ago.

In the course of his visit there had been discussions about the future of Anglican-Orthodox relations, particularly in the light of trends inside the Anglican communion on the ordination of women. The Anglican delegation returned from Moscow satisfied that the present relationship between the two churches would continue, although it might now develop in different directions.

The Bishop of St Albans, the Right Rev Robert Runcie, who is chairman of the Anglican-Orthodox conversations, felt that a measure of understanding had been reached.

The Anglican delegation was impressed by the complaint from Russian churchmen that the human rights situation was being misrepresented by the Western mass media, and that some facilities and the easing of restrictions on Western journalists were being abused.

Delegates made the point yesterday that if the Russian Orthodox Church in particular was reasonably comfortable in its *modus vivendi* with the state, it was difficult for visiting Western churchmen to take a different line.

## Concern over arms race at Belgrade

From Richard Davy and Jossa Trevelyan

The review of the Helsinki agreement of 1975 got under way here today with the first of thirty-five public speeches which will take up the rest of this week. Next week officials will move into closed sessions and later into committees as they settle down to a detailed examination of what has and has not been achieved over the past two years and what might be achieved in the future.

So far, the general sense of the meeting is that the Helsinki conference was a very good thing, but that its results have been disappointing.

President Tito, in a prepared message read by his spokesman, said that the Helsinki conference had been a disappointment, but that it had achieved what it could not be expected to achieve.

In some important areas developments had been contrary to the hopes expressed at Helsinki. He was particularly concerned about the continuing arms race.

Mr Milic, the Yugoslav Foreign Minister, also depicted a troubled world and said that the results of the Helsinki conference had not been commensurate with the possibilities or the needs of participating states.

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World problems could not be solved by only narrow circles of countries or on black and white and he called for the democratization of international relations. The measures taken in the Helsinki agreement to give notification of military manoeuvres, should be extended to other fields of military activity. Not only had there been a lack of progress towards arms reductions but in some areas the situation had deteriorated.

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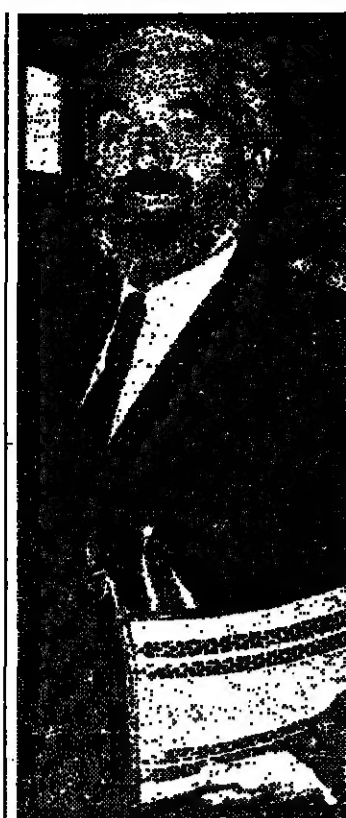
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Mr Godber arriving in Madrid yesterday.

## Hongkong bribes man in Spain

Madrid, Oct. 4.—Mr Peter Godber, the former chief superintendent in the Hongkong police who was released from prison there yesterday, arrived here by air today from Frankfurt with his son, aged 28. He said he wanted "rest and quiet," and refused to comment on the purpose of his visit to Madrid.

Reporters who flew with Mr Godber from Frankfurt said he had indicated that he would fly on to Alicante.

Mr Godber was jailed in 1975 for corruptly accepting SHK25,000 (£3,000) from a Chinese officer for helping him to get a senior posting and for related conspiracy.

The Attorney General in Hongkong has sued Mr Godber and his wife for SHK4.5 million (£575,000) from Chinese officer for helping him to get a senior posting and for related conspiracy.

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## Strong objections to Anglo-American package

## Patriotic Front reluctant to throw away the gains of its long struggle

From Nicholas Ashford Lusaka, Oct. 4

"For the past four years we have been doing the dirty work of the British. We have been fighting their war against Mr Smith. That's something they should have done when they rebelled in 1965. But they didn't. You can't expect us now to give away everything we have gained through our struggle."

The speaker, a senior member of the Patriotic Front, was reflecting aloud on the Anglo-American settlement plan which is designed to secure an orderly transfer of power to an elected black government in Rhodesia by next year.

By no stretch of the imagination could the speaker, who preferred to remain anonymous, be described as a militant. But years of detention inside Rhodesia followed by exile have made him determined not to accept a deal which falls short of his own aspirations.

His views reflect closely those of the Patriotic Front as a whole towards the Anglo-American package. Although he denied that the Patriotic Front has not rejected the settlement plan out of hand, there are important aspects of it—such as the powers to be invested in the British Resident Commissioner and proposals concerning the armed forces and the police—to which the front strongly objects.

Despite the differences which still exist between the front's two wings, both its leaders, Mr Nkomo and Mr Robert Mugabe, are agreed that acceptance of the plan as its stands would deprive them of victory at a

time when things seem to be going their way. They would, they say, prefer to fight on in the battlefield rather than see themselves defeated in the political arena.

For them the question is no longer how long it will take to achieve independence but who will hold power once Mr Smith's government has finally been ousted.

They believe that such power should belong to them. After all, the front's leaders say, it is only as a result of the guerrilla war that Mr Smith has been forced into a position in which he now finally seems prepared to settle. This was not achieved by the British, the United Nations or by economic sanctions, or by Bishop Muzorewa.

Why, therefore, should the front be prepared to risk what it has gained by going along with the Anglo-American suggestion that the guerrillas now lay down their arms?

The front's dilemma is that it is committed to "one man, one vote" but is pretty certain it would lose an election held inside Rhodesia now. The only way it feels it could face elections with a real chance of success would be if it could play a direct role in the transitional administration.

The key to the front's thinking is contained in a position paper produced during a meeting in Maputo last month to consider the Anglo-American proposals. This paper, known as the "Maputo document", was submitted to the United Nations Security Council by Mr Nkomo last week.

It states: "The only guaran-

tee of the definitive advent of genuine independence for Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) is the direct involvement of the patriotic liberation forces in all organs and functions of the transitional structures until power has been totally transferred to the people of Zimbabwe by free and fair democratic elections."

This is something which Mr Smith wants to avoid at all costs.

The main objections to the Anglo-American plan, concern the role of the armed forces. The front does not want its own forces to have to lay down their arms, even though the plan does call for the creation of a new army based on the "liberation" armies. At the same time it wants all units of the Rhodesian armed forces to be disbanded.

If that happened, the front argues, there would be no need for a United Nations peace-keeping force as there would no longer be two opposing armies.

The front is particularly opposed to the proposal leaving the maintenance of law and order during the transitional period in the hands of the Rhodesian police. It has been asked to put ourselves in the hands of those who have been killing us all these years," one front spokesman said.

There are also strong objections to the extent of transitional powers vested in the Resident Commissioner, who is to be Lord Carver. He is supposed to be a neutral figure, but the front does not regard him as such. After the change of power, the British is proving difficult.

It states: "The only guaran-

## Swapo gets last offer from S Africans

From Eric Marsden Johannesburg, Oct. 4

South Africa has told the five Western nations with which it is negotiating over Namibia (South-west Africa) that it will not allow a United Nations peace-keeping force into the territory, but it will admit a large contingent of United Nations military observers under certain conditions.

This was disclosed today by a source close to the Transvaal Constitutional Committee, whose members held talks with Mr Vorster, the Prime Minister, in Pretoria yesterday.

The Transvaal sources, quoted in the *Johannesburg Observer*, would be to ensure that free elections could be held for the Constituent Assembly of Namibia without being inhibited either by South African troops or by guerrillas of the South-West African People's Organisation (Swapo) based in Angola.

The South African Government has refused to give details of its talks with the envoys of the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Holland. The discussions were adjourned in Pretoria 10 days ago after an apparent deadlock had been reached on a Western demand that South Africa should withdraw its security forces from the territory.

The pre-election period. Officials have made important concessions on the issue of South African troops.

According to the Transvaal sources, the Western envoys were informed that Pretoria is ready to allow Mr Martin Albani, the Minister of Finance, to visit the territory to visit the territory as personal representative of

the United Nations Secretary-General. The South Africans want the election to be held in March, but the Western nations prefer June to give the political parties more time to prepare.

South Africa has made it clear that it is not prepared to make further concessions in the negotiations, and if Swapo does not accept Pretoria's conditions the elections will be held without its participation.

The conditions demanded of Swapo are that it must agree to ceasefire, end all guerrilla activities and dismantle land mines laid in operational areas. If its leaders accept these terms, United Nations military observers will be allowed into South-West Africa, and if the ceasefire is accepted, the South African Government will begin a gradual withdrawal of troops.

Whether they eventually withdraw completely or remain in Namibia will depend on negotiations with the Independent Government of the territory.

It is understood that a reply is awaited from the Western envoys, who undertook to consult their governments on the South African proposals. The hardline attitude adopted by Swapo leaders does not give much hope that it will agree to the terms.

Reports from Windhoek today alleged that Swapo guerrillas in Angola wounded and abducted a village headman and two of his men in the Ovambo region. They also stole food, clothing and livestock, it was claimed. The reports said that Chief Sale Aluendo and his wife were seized in a night attack on the territorial border. They were being taken back across the border.

## Rhodesian exodus shuts schools

From Our Correspondent Salisbury, Oct. 4

Reflecting the flight of whites from Rhodesia, four state white primary schools in the Bulawayo area are to close at the end of the present term.

One of the schools, used to cater for about 2,000 pupils, number is now down to about 600. A similar fate may overtake one Salisbury school while several private schools have closed in the past year for lack of pupils or because of the security situation.

Whites are leaving the country at an official rate of about a thousand a month, but the real figure could be much higher.

The African education system has also been under constant strain for the past two or three years as a result of inflation. Several hundred primary and secondary schools have closed, leaving many children with little or no means of obtaining even a basic education.

Unlike the African children the whites affected by school closures are, because of their comparatively small number, invariably placed in other schools.

The Ministry of Education has made a survey of the state of schools and the Minister, Dennis Walker, is expected to make a policy statement in about a fortnight. He said this week that the survey was carried out to assess how best to utilise the state resources during the prevailing difficult times.

Mr Walker discounted suggestions that emigration was an important reason for the fall-off in primary school attendance, but it is government policy to place down the emigration rate which has understandably causing concern.

## Mrs Gandhi freed by magistrate in Delhi

From Richard Wigg Delhi, Oct. 4

Mrs Indira Gandhi, the former Indian Prime Minister, was released from police custody here today, less than 11 hours after her arrest yesterday. The Delhi metropolitan magistrate, before whom she appeared this morning, found there was no evidence to justify her detention.

The Government tonight filed an appeal to the Delhi High Court against the magistrate's finding, emphasising that the case against Mrs Gandhi will go on.

Judging that the Government's move against Mrs Gandhi has boomeranged, the magistrate's decision, meaning here, decided that next Sunday should be "Anti-repression Day" throughout the country. Demonstrations in support of Mrs Gandhi were reported from many places today.

There were clashes outside the Delhi court during the 90-minute hearing between supporters of Mrs Gandhi and supporters of the Government. Police made more than 100 arrests both in Parliament Street, where traffic had to be diverted, and in other scuffles outside the Prime Minister's home. They replied to bricks and stones thrown by the crowd with tear gas and baton charges.

Supporters of the ruling Janata Party, charged Mrs Gandhi with "anti-nationalism" and "anti-India" while the former Prime Minister's supporters attacked Mr Charan Singh, the Minister of Home Affairs.

Mr Singh had earlier replied to the question does not arise "when asked at a press conference whether he would resign if the charges against Mrs Gandhi were not proved in court."

Immediately after the magistrate's decision, Mrs Gandhi, with members of her family and Congress Party leaders who had accompanied her to the court, went to her home and addressed a large gathering of her enthusiastic supporters.

"Has this Government come to power to arrest me or to solve the people's problems?" she asked. Did the Janata Party leadership think arresting her was a way of redeeming their election promise?

The magistrate found that no evidence, documentary or oral, had been collected.

Counsel for Mrs Gandhi maintained she had been arrested although no prima facie case against her had been completed, underlining her belief that she had been the victim of a political vendetta.

The magistrate's decision was not the only thing to go wrong today for the Government. Mr J. P. Singh, who has been conducting a high level special investigation into the excesses of Mrs Gandhi's emergency, adjourned the hearings she died today as a protest over not having been informed of her arrest case and her arrest.

After a meeting with Mr Desai today, Mr Justice Shah indicated that the hearings would recommence on October 26.

Paris, Oct. 4.—The French state-owned oil company, Elf, has made a contract for the sale of oil to the Indian Government for the development of an offshore oil field.

The company said in a statement that the contract, involving industrial cooperation and the transfer of technical information, was signed on April 28, 1976, after the change of government in India, although negotiations had started in 1975.

The statement said: "The negotiation and signature of the contract took place in accordance with the Indian Government's policy of opening up its oil industry to foreign investment. The company categorically denies allegations according to which the conclusion of the contract was tainted with corrupt practices."

Earlier today reports from Delhi said that when Mrs Gandhi was arrested yesterday on corruption charges, the main allegation against her was that she and other ministers awarded a contract worth £10m to a French firm for drilling work in the oil field. The charge said an American firm was prepared to do the work for only £2,500,000.

Reuters

## Carter appeal to UN over arms control

Continued from page 1

membership. By genuine co-operation we can make certain that it grows no further."

On conventional arms, Mr Carter noted that the nations of the world last year spent 60 times as much in equipping each soldier as in educating each child. "We hope to work with other suppliers to cut back on the flow of arms and to reduce the rate at which the most advanced and sophisticated weapon technologies spread around the world."

After a glowing reference to the attempts to negotiate majority rule in Rhodesia and Namibia, Mr Carter went on to talk about the Middle East, a topic which is dominating corridor diplomacy at this United Nations session.

He repeated the phrase in Saturday's controversial Soviet-American statement about the

"legitimate rights" of Palestinians, but also referred to the United States' commitment to Israel's security, and to recognised and secure borders.

"Negotiations cannot be successful if one of the parties harbours the deep-seated view that peace is simply an interlude in which to prepare for war," he declared.

While the United States would not dictate the terms for a settlement, he believed the procedural questions preventing a resumption of the Geneva talks could be resolved. These relate to the status of Palestinian representatives.

He concluded with a realistic appraisal of his country's position in the modern world. "The view that I have sketched for you today is that of one leader of one nation. However wealthy and powerful the United States may be—however

capable of leadership—this power is increasingly relative, the leadership increasingly in need of being shared."



**Cooking**

# When speed is of the essence

open to girls under 14 on 1st September, 1978, and to SIXTH FORM entrants, will be held on January 23rd and 24th, 1978. Entry forms, to be returned by January 1st, 1978, available from the Secretary.

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**COURSES**

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**ANNE GORDEN** Secretarial College  
One Year and Six Months (F  
men) Diploma Courses. Also O  
Term Speedwriting Secretary

ke a smooth sauce. While  
mushrooms are tender, add  
pickled stock and the pres-  
sure to the pan. Stir and  
up to the boil. Recover  
the lid and cook gently  
minutes.

the liquid and vegetables  
in a nylon sieve or puree  
electric blender. Add  
smooth soup. Return to  
ucepan, check the season-  
d reheat. Stir in the cream  
before serving. If you  
you can ladle the soup  
serving bowl and just swirl  
cream in each one; a  
of paprika looks pretty

◆ ◆ ◆

au riz  
tarragon adds a lovely  
to this recipe and it  
be too difficult to find.  
It smoothes the fresh herbs  
and paprika's this week. It  
also has a worthwhile butyrol







## SPORT

# Hankin's comeback is continued with under-21 selection

Andy Hankin made another big step in his comeback today when he was named in the under-21 team for the UEFA under-21 international against Finland on October 12. Hankin had played three times for England at under-21 level while in the under-21 team last season. He had scored 15 goals in 15 appearances, his best performance being a hat-trick in a 4-0 win over Scotland. Hankin's comeback began with a return to the under-21 team last season, and he has since been a regular in the side. He has played 13 full games with the first team, always in the side. Hankin's comeback began with a return to the under-21 team last season, and he has since been a regular in the side. He has played 13 full games with the first team, always in the side.

## Armstrong back to Ireland for Cup

Every Armstrong, a Tottenham striker, has been recalled to the Northern Ireland squad for the World Cup qualifying match against the Netherlands at Windsor Park, Belfast, on October 12. Armstrong, who has four caps, played in the disastrous 1-0 defeat by Ireland in Reykjavik when he came on as a substitute for Andy Doolan. He takes over as a substitute for Doolan, a part of the team.

## Leeds hope to go three better this time

With Currie (high strain) and McQueen (knee injury) passing the fitness test yesterday, Leeds United manager, Peter Taylor, hopes to go three better this time. Leeds United manager, Peter Taylor, hopes to go three better this time. Leeds United manager, Peter Taylor, hopes to go three better this time. Leeds United manager, Peter Taylor, hopes to go three better this time.

## Football fixtures

INTERNATIONALS: Netherlands v Scotland, 12.10.77, 19.10.77; England v Finland, 12.10.77; Ireland v Netherlands, 12.10.77. LEAGUE CUPS: Arsenal v Manchester United, 12.10.77; Liverpool v Tottenham, 13.10.77; Chelsea v Manchester City, 14.10.77. PREMIER LEAGUE: Arsenal v Manchester United, 12.10.77; Liverpool v Tottenham, 13.10.77; Chelsea v Manchester City, 14.10.77.

## Monday's results

FIRST DIVISION: West Ham United 2-1 Tottenham Hotspur; Liverpool 2-1 Manchester City; Arsenal 2-1 Manchester United. SECOND DIVISION: Reading 2-1 Luton Town; Millwall 2-1 Charlton Athletic; Notts County 2-1 Lincoln City.

## Modern pentathlon

Modern pentathlon took place at the 1976 Olympic Games in Montreal. The Soviet Union won the gold medal, followed by the United States and the German Democratic Republic.



St Etienne supporters arriving at Exeter Airport for tonight's match at Plymouth.

# If United beat French they can win the Cup Winners' Cup

By Norman Fox, Football Correspondent. Manchester United's players are somewhat reluctantly playing their European Cup Winners' Cup first round second leg tonight almost as far away from home as it is possible to be without leaving the country. Plymouth, a comparatively small town, is not a familiar place to them. The French are less positive than when they lost to Liverpool in the European Cup last season, but they are still a formidable team. United must win to progress to the second round.

## UEFA seeking TV ban

Bernie, Oct. 4.—The European Football Union (UEFA) today urged the English Football Association to stop the planned "live" coverage by French television of tomorrow's Manchester United-St Etienne match. UEFA spokesman said that the FA had been requested to gain "live" coverage by French television of tomorrow's Manchester United-St Etienne match. UEFA spokesman said that the FA had been requested to gain "live" coverage by French television of tomorrow's Manchester United-St Etienne match.

## Perfect prelude to England match

The Italian trainer, Enzo Bearzot, said in Düsseldorf yesterday that next Saturday's game with West Germany was the perfect prelude to Italy's World Cup final. Bearzot said in Düsseldorf yesterday that next Saturday's game with West Germany was the perfect prelude to Italy's World Cup final.

## Boxing

## Title is taken home again from Wales

Howard Winstone saw his old British heavyweight title come to Wales and depart again on Monday night at Afan Lido, Aberavon. Alan Richardson, who had won the title in 1974, defeated his opponent to win the title back.

## Sports medicine to help athletes in the United States

## Reshaping methods of training

New York, Oct. 4.—One year after the United States Olympic Committee decided to pursue the use of sports medicine, dramatic results have been achieved. The committee has reshaped methods of training for athletes, focusing on sports medicine to help athletes in the United States. The committee has reshaped methods of training for athletes, focusing on sports medicine to help athletes in the United States.

## Rugby Union

# Stevens and Coombes in Cornwall side

Cornwall make changes at half-back on the wing and in the back row for their opening county championship match of the season against Somerset at Bath on Saturday. Stevens and Coombes are in the Cornwall side.

## Lawson at scrum half for Anglo-Scots

Seven internationals, including Alan Lawson, are included in the Anglo-Scots team to play Glasgow at Highbury next Tuesday. Lawson, the London Scottish scrum half who has nine caps, turned down the invitation to be a reserve for the Irish international match last season, saying that he would prefer to play for his club.

## MacEwan to usher in new Scottish dawn

Peter West, Rugby Correspondent. If his record with Highland and North and Midland is anything to go by, then the appointment of Nairn MacEwan as national coach is a significant one. MacEwan, who has played for Scotland, is expected to usher in a new Scottish dawn.

## Horse of the Year Show

## Broome shaping up to go through the card

David Broome, who on Heatway shared the spoils with Geoffrey Glassard on Penwood Forge Mill at the Horse of the Year Show at Wembley on Monday night, won the Philips Industries Stakes yesterday afternoon. Broome is shaping up to go through the card.

## Golf

## Oosterhuis may be tougher this time

By Peter Ryde, Golf Correspondent. The world matchplay championship sponsored for the first time in its 14 years by Colgate is launched today with eight first round matches. Oosterhuis may be tougher this time.

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MacKay, who broke his collar bone in an aviation match last week, is receiving expert treatment from the London Welsh centre, Keith Hughes. MacKay, who scored a try for the Barbarians in the Jubilee match, is expected to return to the Welsh centre.

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Attendance at last Saturday's Rugby League matches was 32 per cent up on the corresponding first and second division matches last season. The 14 weekend matches were watched by a total of 47,424 spectators, an average of 3,387. This compares with 34,758 and an average of 2,509.







## Living Wardle

Subjects that matter

## Michael Ratcliffe



children of a Bronx carpenter, do  
erman was born 48 years ago an

ing it Peggy Lee called me  
d said did I have a single

**Sheridan Morley**

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RY PACKET CARRIES A GOV

## Alan Coren

GOVERNMENT HEALTH WARNING

NG.

**Cy Coleman with Michael Stewart**

the youngest of the five children of a Bronx carpenter, Coleman was born 48 years ago

"I had a feeling for that: the producer was so sure it was going to work that he kept on Neil Simon's doorstep until Simon agreed to write the book. Then while I was doing it Peggy Lee called me and said did I have a single formal sense—instead it's a light comedy with songs, and although it's set in Trenton, New Jersey, I'm sort of hoping it'll mean something to everyone who lives in Easting."

**Sheridan Morley**

of yo

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Ev

## Paul Griffiths

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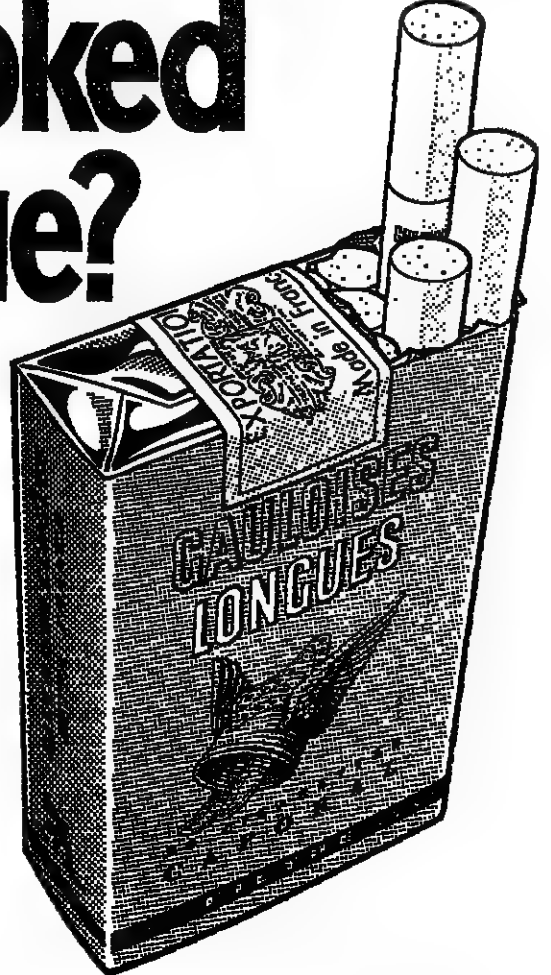
EV

## Kenneth Loveland

Government.  
VERNMENT HEALTH WARNING

NG

**GAULOISES LONGUES  
MILDER FRENCH KINGS**  
Only 50  
of your British p's



## “LOW TO MIDDLE TAR”

As defined by H.M. Government.

**EVERY PACKET CARRIES A GOVERNMENT HEALTH WARNING**

**Sheridan Morley**



# The machinery for wasting manpower

As world markets become steadily more competitive, our low productivity

Of course there are people in the trade

● Studies show that "the problem of the low level of productivity in the United Kingdom is not one of structure but purely one of poor performance".

225. Where investigation indicated that restrictive work practices were in use, the case would go to the IRC Tribunal, which, after hearing the evidence would decide whether to issue an order to the trade union and the employer to negotiate about the elimination of the restrictive practice. The Tribunal would not lay down the terms of any new arrangement; its power would be limited to an order to the parties to bargain in good faith about a particular set of work practices. After a reasonable interval, the Tribunal would expect a report on progress, and if this was unsatisfactory, the two sides would

All restrictive labour practices have to be brought under the subject of formal or informal agreements between management and trade unions. There are no doubt more restrictive agreements between management and trade unions than in 1955 there were. Yet restrictive agreements between companies and trade unions are not common. It is unlikely that in companies employing over 200 people there are more than some 100,000 separate restrictive agreements, formal or informal, with different shops. That would imply that there were about 10 million people covered by such agreements in places of work, and that they are organized in shops of about 100. Of these, 100,000

Only if conciliation failed or was refused would the tribunal's power of determination come into play. If a collective labour agreement was registered, was found to operate against the public interest and went through an unsuccessful conciliation process, it would then be prohibited, and either a company or a trade union operating or trying to enforce such an agreement would be fined. There has to be a sanction at the end of the road, and that would be it. In some cases, and mining is an example, entrenched attitudes might not be possible to overcome, because of the conservatism of the men, and the strength of the traditions. It would prohibit a small minority of

Higher real wages can only be paid out of higher productivity. Higher productivity can only be achieved if the country is competitive in international terms. It is therefore an effective attack is made on those restrictive labour practices which significantly reduce production. It will become possible for the trade union to be satisfied with the status quo. The attitude of the trade union movement itself will be safeguarded. Such a policy is not only right for the country as a whole, as it plainly is. It is not only right for the workers whose productivity has to be increased. It is plainly right for the health and perhaps to the survival of the trade union movement itself.

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A pity about Mr and Mrs Big Chimp, but leave me out of it

Which leads me to the  
former press secretary of the

There was no way I could be persuaded that Mr Haines was taking a downward turn from his Mirror column, so my feelings about the book were not another revelatory book of grossly reminiscence, I dived away lest he should hear what was saying to George Gardiner, also a former political reporter but now Conservative MP. Respite.

Mr Gardner claimed he was representing some obscure journal. It was obvious, however, that he was seeking guidance on how "leaders in the public service" should behave to please the Times. The lady who is (you guessed correctly) Margaret Thatcher.

The Food and Drink Industries Council has responded to the minute approach from our delegation and agreed to provide "British food" for the special reception. The goodies, supplied free of charge by a number of leading food companies, will be packaged in attractive, hand-carved wooden boxes, taken by road to Strasbourg.

I am told that the buffet will include smoked salmon from Scotland, poached shrimps from pots, York ham, apple pie, Devonshire cream, Stilton cheese, and "typically English" scones. The menu is headed "you-know-who" with English biscuits and butter—the latter in spite of the mountains in Europe.

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...and the law, straight faced. "I  
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So they sent stuffed chine  
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Management Societies.  
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under a stone  
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to the Abbey records  
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the flowers

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## THE TIMES DIARY / PHS

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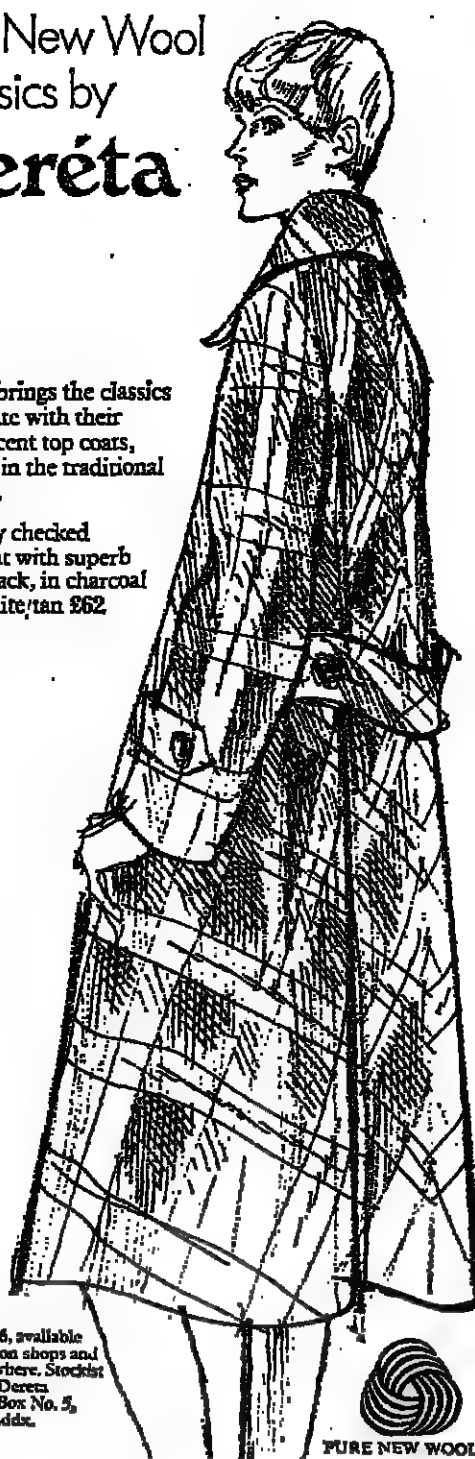




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PURE NEW WOOL

by John Taylor

Slightly incensed by the good economic news recently, the retail fashion trade finds itself beset by the normal problems of trading even in an encouraged market, but at the same time facing readjustments of consumer psychology which make considerable rethinking necessary.

One may regard the jeans and T shirt image of the past few years as simply a passing fashion — but its widely general application to men, women and children, and the positively anti-elegance image manifested in that application, marks the 1970s as one of the blind spots in the history of a concern with appearances.

Happily for the clothing and textile industries, such a situation could not continue indefinitely — and tendencies which began to manifest themselves as the economic depression struck were clear enough in 1977 to pose problems of restocking.

For tastes are changing and sought for images along with them. From the United States, which so often leads the sociological tendencies which ultimately decide domestic culture forms, reports come of remarkable shifts away from the radical traditions which have so long marked young people's thinking. "Reincarnated," one report said, "is the graduate with short hair and long-term existence about getting a job. Discreet conservative views moulding young opinion as fear of unemployment

spreads back from the drole image which hitherto had been the mainspring of personal public relations. Sociological tendencies have always intertwined with the visual expression of consumer fads and fancies. They are sometimes the only way in which an otherwise inarticulate public can voice its changing attitudes. And though the Conservative Party may take heart from the fact that attitudes conservative can lead to attitudes politically Conservative, the use of conservatism in this text is perhaps better translated into "moderation and respectability".

For, after some 30 years of growing working class significance — where the young felt it important to identify with "the winning side" through a phoney reflection of work wear — for denims are merely overalls, and the T shirt simply the uniform of a labourer working in his vest — the young are beginning to dress by the right.

The bloodless revolution of the post-war years has urged permissiveness and the jettisoning of standards of thrift and moderation induced by the great depression of the 1930s. Crucified to the labourer's image was a young generation which was possibly responsible for less actual work than any other young generation in history. Deliberately frayed trousers, deliberately ripped-off sleeves, deliberately sewn-on "poverty" patches were the final absurd plays in the pantomime. Paradoxically, only when we "never had it so good" could we afford the indulgence.

Labour shortages encouraged attitudes which disregarded the "success-

## Hard times see off the scallywag look

ful" image which hitherto had been the mainspring of personal public relations. Ten years of scallywag fashions, however, have diminished the market's sense of basic knowledge. Erstwhile eras of middle class ascendancy established the retailer as largely a supplier to the position of supplier to the relatively ignorant. The non-year rich has the money and needs advice on how to spend it. The new buying class no longer approaches the purchase with the cultured confidence of generations of inbred knowledgeability.

The retailer in clothes and fashion finds himself in a situation where basic knowledge of the economics of manufacture and the taste appreciations of garments are likely to affect the efficiency of his operation far more than hitherto. He has to learn a lot more than just buying and selling.

And it all comes at a time when it is essential for the retailer to go on buying. For while the class structure of the customers and the quality levels of the merchandise are changing, the background of changing silhouettes, prices continue to rise.

A reluctance to buy wastes money. Prices are not going to come down. They are more likely to continue increasing for several seasons yet. Raw material costs have not ceased to increase and it takes several seasons for them to work their way through to the price sticker. Buying now is a willy nilly investment, the more so as caution over the different seasons recently has often reduced retail stocks to danger level.

Relying on trying to clear

old stock is especially dangerous while fashion taste is experiencing its current shock, and there is little in the retailer's attempt to save his neck by going down market when the trend is to trade up. Even good old reliable denim is taking a bit of a beating down market.

There is little doubt that only specialist stores will be able in future to rely on the former uniform of the teenage jeans and T shirts. The rest of the world is suddenly having to grow up. There are advantages for the retailer once the agonising reappraisal is overcome. Such simplicities may have made his buying easier in the past, but did they really do a lot for his selling?

Compare the mark-up possible on a complete ensemble of adult and quality clothing with that of a pair of jeans and an Adidas T shirt. And, against the false argument that you might sell two jeans and T shirts for every adult ensemble, two could be sold then because that look is fashionable. It cannot happen now because that look is not fashionable. Consolation may be found in the fact that unit sales may decrease but turnover can climb. It is a curious paradox of hard times that the consumer buys more often means more expensively — and the retailer is left increasingly with the haunting realization that business is only done by doing it.

Apart from it being the fashion trend anyway, quality can now be sold also as an investment. The fashion retailer must take advantage of a change in consumer psychology which he is, anyway, powerless to impede.

## Country Casuals. The Mix and Matchmaker.

Country Casuals' range of colour co-ordinated ladies separates offer superb quality and value for money. Country Casuals have 77 retail outlets in the UK and Europe through which their exclusive collections are available.

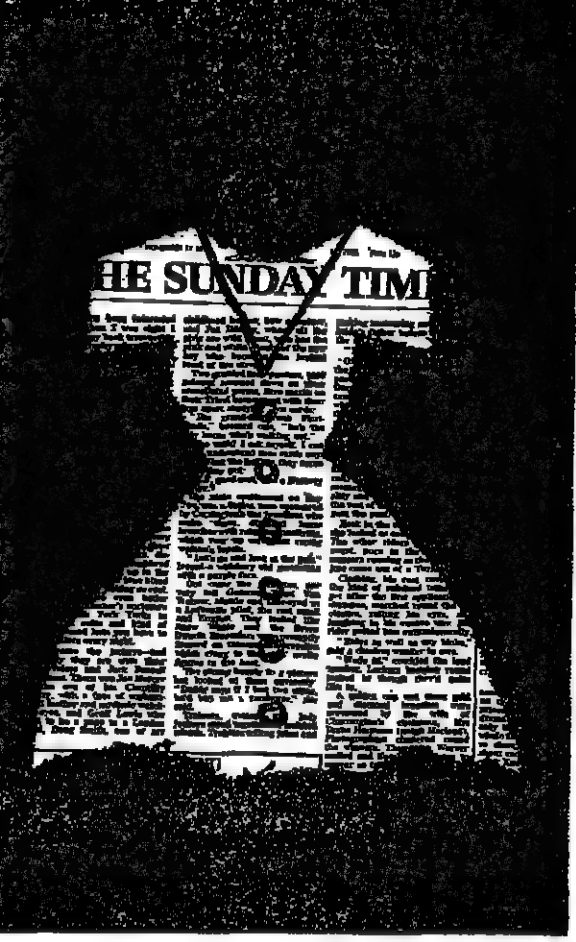


Country Casuals



Country Casuals

## THE SUNDAY TIMES IS JILLY COOPER



by Marie Scott

The flippancies of fashion are a by-product of materialism. And paradoxically, materialism's achievement can be cheapened by the welfare state — when prosperity was guaranteed by a short trip down to the social security.

So fashion gave way to anarchy for almost a decade; nobody dressed for the occasion and men went to the office in clothes to dig a hole in the road in.

One and a half million unemployed has changed that. Jobs are at a premium and the middle aged and the middle class are the ones who hand them out. They look for an air of respectability, maturity, wisdom, worthiness, restraint and experience. In hard times, youth for its own sake is no longer worth the gamble.

As we alter the necessary image, therefore, we alter the scope of our designers and the sources from which we take them. Henceforth there will be fewer instant geniuses stepping straight into fame from the exotic indulgences of the art colleges. Now, some kind of apprenticeship will be called for.

Tommy Nutter — a God-given name in the swinging

sixties but one which he may have to live down in fairly staid years to come — is the kind of designer who should have a bright road ahead. Retaining the youthful image essential to anyone in fashion, he can nevertheless claim to have served a good apprenticeship. For, despite the fact that more staid sections of Savile Row have left him still with what he regards as a Johnny-come-lately white-kid aura, he has been in the business now for almost 15 years.

He started life — the business part of it, that is — studying architecture at Wilkesden Technical College, a grounding in balance and aesthetics which has clearly been a useful and logical influence. But he neglected to pursue what he found to be an overcrowded profession when his studies ceased in 1959.

A variety of in-and-out jobs engaged his graspshopper mind temporarily, including being both a plumber and a civil servant (though not simultaneously) before he answered an advertisement in the London Evening Standard for a smart lad wanted in a Savile Row tailor.

The company was "G. Ward and Co, now joined with Donaldson and Williams in small but elegant premises at the Vigo Street end of Burlington Arcade. Nutter gladly acknowledges his debt to their instruction and to craftsmanship traditions which give his designs today the disciplines of the tailored restraint towards which male fashion is returning.

The conservatism of the golden mile of tailoring — where men work for a lifetime to make the step from under-cutter to chief — was hardly mollified when Nutter decided to open his own establishment in February, 1969, after only seven or eight years in the trade; though he denies any snook-cocking in the fact that his



Tommy Nutter wearing his soft suit which is to be shown at the international fashion show in Venice this evening.

new premises were in the new block where Ward's original shop had stood when he first joined them. Ten years earlier — the start of the swinging sixties — he would have been in the style of the tailored "costume" period that followed, but the era of jeans and T-shirt executives was beginning, and he has had rather less scope for imaginative tailoring in his independence than would have been the case in earlier times.

But he nevertheless soon established a look of his own, a style of the house clearly influenced by the early Cardin — narrow, square, pagoda shoulders, with extravagantly broad lapels often widely braided,

tight waists and tightly crumpled but flared trousers. It is a style which at the mass production end of tailoring is only now beginning to fade — and the replacement now being experimented with at wholesale level is a silhouette he has been using for some time. He sees it as an updated modification of the 1940s, the Robert Minkum drape, a shape long enough out of favour to offer novelty to a younger generation who were in it and a comforting nostalgia to those who did.

Sadly, Nutter no longer delivers his ensembles from his original premises. He left Nutters in the care of his former cutters last year, and moves on. He does not talk about why, but clearly it still hurts even when he fails to laugh.

Today you may find him at Kilgour Franch and Stenbury, in London's Dover Street, next door to Brown's Hotel. It is one of the four finest men's tailoring establishments in the Savile Row area — and therefore in the world — and shares top billing only with Huxtermans, Henry Poole's and Howes and Curtis. Of this latter three the first is the most expensive, the second enjoys the imperishable fame of having "started" Savile Row, and the third dresses the men of the Royal Family.

Nutter has been brought into Kilgour's to "add a new dimension", and a list of current clientele suggests a curious if satisfying balance of the social scale: the Duke of Bedford, Eton, John, the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, Eric Clapton and Adam Faith, Lord Montagu, Neil Sedaka, Yuki, the Marquess of Tavistock, join successes which number a red velvet suit for Twiggy and the clothes for the New York production of Side by Side by Sondheim. The piquant mixture is clearly a hit. Already the

Kilgour premises are being altered to accommodate a new range of accessory lines and ready-made designed by Nutter to be launched in November. Tommy discusses it and the house of his alterations while concentrating on a very soft suit "almost pyjamas" — in plain black, for the international fashion show to be staged by John Peck of Reid and Taylor in Venice this evening.

## Saga gives mink a fresh young feeling

Mink has thrown off its inhibitions. Now teams up eagerly with tweed, canvas, Aran knit. Takes to shapes that are fresh and young — as relaxed as the way we live today.

Inspiration for mink's marvellous new direction for '77: Saga's Annual Competition between the cream of Britain's student fashion designers.

Witness an award-winner shown here: Rosalind Peerman's pearl mink and canvas zipped jacket with matching mitt/purse, made by George Smith & Sons.

For a colour brochure about Saga Mink, contact The Scandinavian Mink Association, 27a, Sloane Sq., London SW1W 8AB.

SAGA MINK From Scandinavia.

## The World of Carrington Fabrics

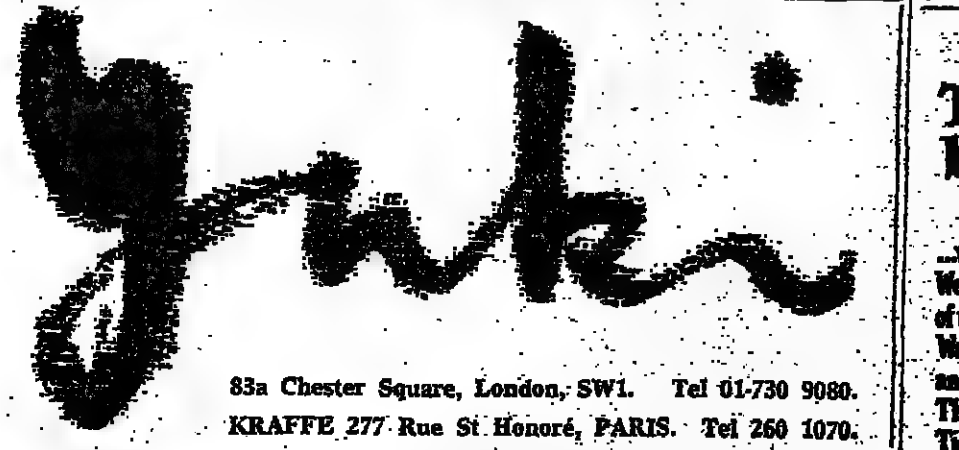
## Renaissance

Carrington Fabrics market a wide range of fashion textile fabrics for men's, ladies' and children's wear. The range includes the new Cavellair collection of outerwear cloths: a variety of light and medium weight dress cloths in an exciting spectrum of fashion colours and prints; and top quality specialist fabrics for workwear, umbrellas and domestic textiles. In herald the return of classical elegance, Carrington Fabrics introduce Renaissance — the versatile new lightweight 100% Terylene fabric featured left. For further information on Renaissance, plus your copy of the 1977 Carrington Fabrics brochure, please contact John Hall.

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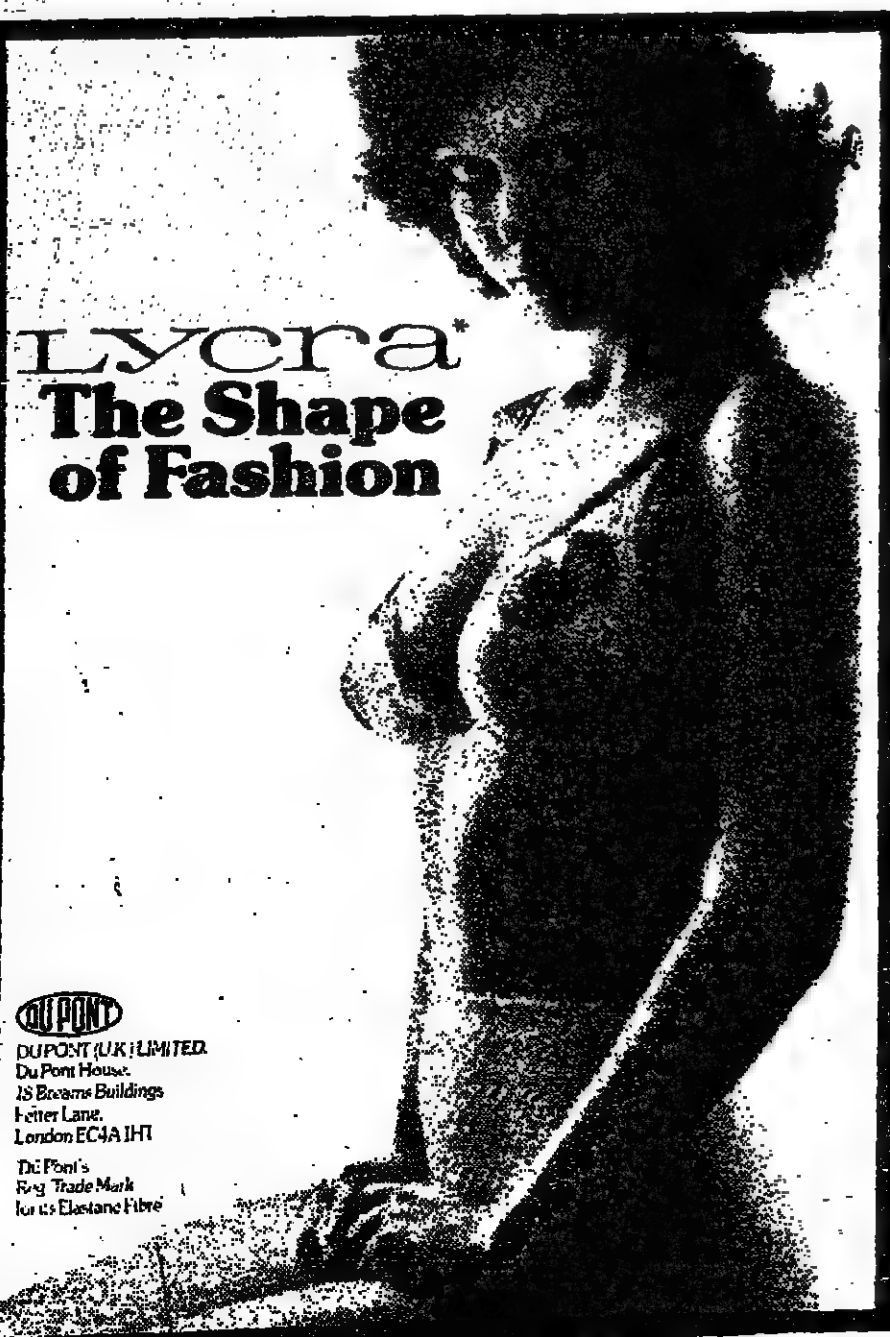


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# Fashionsto Dazzle at the new Army & Navy

London's Dazzling New Store

For Britain's exhibitors and their international customers October is the busiest month. On this page Sandra Barwick presents

a calendar of the main events. Elizabeth Wray spotlights eight mavericks who will be

staging shows of their own and John Taylor describes the latest round in the long standing rivalry between the menswear exhibitions.

From the Swinging Sixties to the Saudi Seventies young British fashion houses keep on multiplying at a quite astonishing rate, the best attracting world attention. Three reasons for success stand out clearly: their prime interest to cater for individualists; their determination to revive craftsmanship in a truly creative sense; and their wish to revive a glamorous way of dressing, mainly for evening.

Most are breaking the modern rules of economics, going for high quality and small production, but it seems to work. True, sometimes only 15 per cent of their production appears in the British shops but there are hungry markets elsewhere, the Middle East and the United States, although the most important, being only two of many.

Hundreds of these recently established fashion houses (apart from the older and frequently much larger concerns) will be participating later this month in lavishly staged exhibitions, to be held both in Britain and Europe.

Then why, with such a promising start, do we find eight mavericks, although part of the British venture, determined to stage their own shows, even at the great expense of hiring ballrooms and offering hospitality in the best known London hotels?

The answer seems to be their rapid escalation to the top, and their determination to stay there as long as possible. Not an unworthy ambition, especially when upheld by demonic hard work and sometimes empty-pocket beginnings. It also helps to prove that the volatile, creative temperament can go hand-in-hand with

business acumen, a phenomenon which usually incites distrust when original design is discussed.

What is happening is that young fashion houses, even when immensely successful in their overseas trading, are simultaneously building up their own retail outlets, thus obtaining a dual mark-up on the two operations. Franchise arrangements are also developing rapidly where important designer names are concerned. Hence the individual shows.

● Gordon Clarke, a New Zealander, joined Hardy Amies as a trainee and later went into partnership two years ago with Michael Minter, since when they have looked keenly at the practical aspect of fashion, making sure that all their wares have easy-care properties. Separates are their speciality with four-piece mix and match outfits selling up to £150. They have just started to

add knitwear and some menswear to their ranges, 85 per cent of which is sold to export markets, the rest divided between normal retail outlets in Britain and their own Medina shops of which they have two in London.

Their object is to make clothes that really respond to the women who wear them. And they have the same practical approach to export: taking their clothes to the market place rather than waiting for buyers to seek them out.

● John Bates, managing director of Jean Varon, has made a break from the modern tradition of college-trained designers. Son of a coalminer, he now has 12 solid trading years behind him and his clothes are not only available in 50 countries but he has also 20 of his own retail outlets in the United Kingdom. This entails producing some 500

models a year in addition to the clothes he makes for films and television.

His rise to fame started literally at floor level, picking up pins in a couture house. But it is probably range of evening clothes which accounts for his abili- lity to produce a kind of couture ready-to-wear, sold only to his selected shops in Europe and America. For, while his Jean Varon clothes start at a retail price of £25, the John Bates evening dresses can fetch as much as £800.

● Anna Buck, another ex-student from St Martin's, is best known for her skillful combinations of suede and leather with white jersey, the average retail price for a dress being £140. Now she is beginning to design chic swimwear/cruise-wear and over the past two years has developed strong markets in Europe as well as Australia, Canada, South America and the Far East.

● Bruce Oldfield's story is more like a fairy tale. Straight from St Martin's College of Art, he was invited by Bendel's to visit New York and to design a range of evening clothes which were shown to private clients at the Plaza Hotel. After a freelance stint in Paris, designing shoes for Yves Saint Laurent, furs for the House of Dior and later, for Charlotte Rampling, he started his own company in April, 1975, with a bank loan of £1,000.

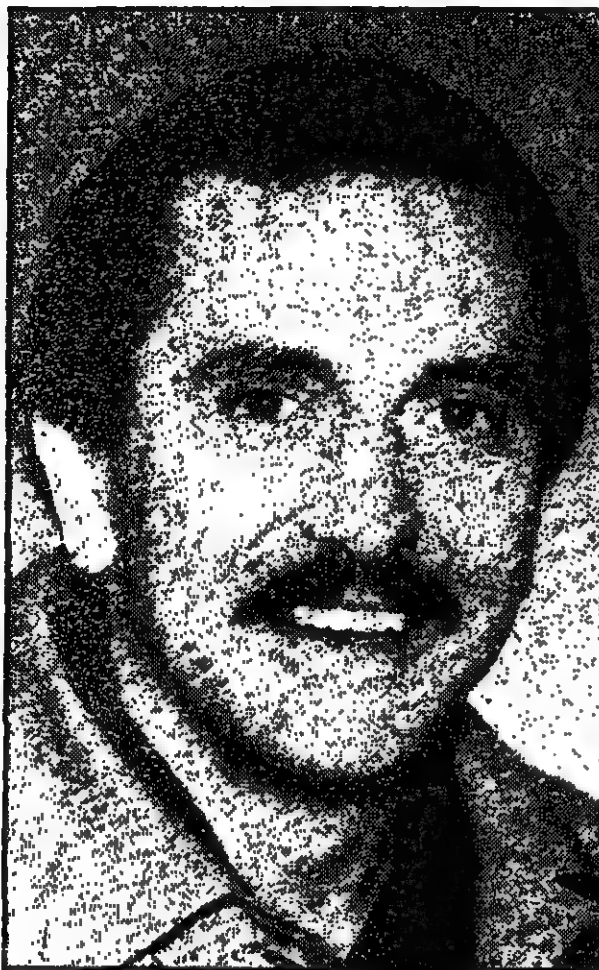
Already he has a substantial business based on luxury clothes made from exclusive gulleps, lace, Schiffrin-embroidered fabrics—a natural follow-on from the embroidered jersey and silk jacquard dresses on which she made her name. It is five years since Yuki, born in Japan and trained as a textile engineer, started the London fashion scene with his dramatically

glorious handworked, ultra-feminine detail like fine tucking, lace edgings and applique. Princess Anne is an admirer of her clothes which are so individual that she displays them only in her own showroom, where she has built up a nostalgic background.

● Janice Wainwright, who graduated from the Royal College of Art five years ago, is known for her lovely evening dresses, up to 70 per cent of which are sold overseas, mainly to the United States. Her latest venture is in the design of exclusive gulleps, lace, Schiffrin-embroidered fabrics—a natural follow-on from the embroidered jersey and silk jacquard dresses on which she made her name. It is five years since Yuki, born in Japan and trained as a textile engineer, started the London fashion scene with his dramatically

apparently seamless even gowns which seem to swirl around the wearer like graceful clouds. These are less, jersey models are first in more than a dozen to mark the really great cutter, the designer who lead the field. He recently won the Yank Top Designer of the Year award.

● Jean Muir started on a road to fame in 1964 when she began winning two coveted awards, mostly national, and had conferred on her the exclusive designation of RDI (Royal Designer Institute) by the Council of the Royal Society for Arts. Later she was elected a Fellow of the same society. She is widely acknowledged as having turned fashion into an art form with exquisite graceful, bias-cut cloth (mostly in jersey) that fit in harmony with every movement of the body. They are instantly recognizable, whatever the season.



● Gordon L. Clarke



● Ann Buck



● Bruce Oldfield



● Janice Wainwright

## Fair deal in prospect

Next Tuesday menswear trade representatives will meet at a conference aimed at resolving one of the most wretchedly of the past three years. Spokesmen for the British Men's Fashion Fair and the Menswear Association of Britain's International Fashion Fair—the two autumn menswear exhibitions—will try to agree on a formula to merge their two separate fairs or allow them to live side by side in some logical juxtaposition.

In 1975 a faction of the industry broke away from the autumn exhibition sponsored by the Menswear Association, protesting that the form of the show (then staged in Harrogate) was unconducive to hard selling, and an alternative and smaller show was staged in Manchester.

That was reasonably successful and grew at its second year's staging in 1976. So much so that the MFF (staged by Mack-Brooks Exhibitions) decided to establish an annual autumn show in the capital to balance the big spring menswear show, the International Men's and Boys' Wear Exhibition (IMBEX)—and this year put on their show at Earls Court, London. Anxious that their own show should not be overshadowed, the MAB in 1976 switched the venue of its autumn exhibition to the new National Exhibition Centre near Birmingham.

Fighting back, the MFF decided to bring its autumn show into town for 1977, and stage it during the same week as the Menswear Association's fair.

What had started out as an alternative now became a clear threat: not only to the existence of the fair, but to hopes that either could do a reasonable job for either the industry or the trade they were intended to serve. Support by both exhibiting manufacturers and visiting retailers last month was hardly impressive in either case, despite brave claims from both. One exhibitor said: "In terms of buyers I would estimate that 25 per cent came to Birmingham, 25 per cent went to Earls Court, and 50 per cent couldn't make up their minds and didn't go to either."

unfair prices charged by hotels, of drinks, food, car parking and exhibiting at the NEC—and of the poor signposting at the site which found unwary visitors driving straight to the exit roundabout on arrival or even finding themselves once again on the M6 heading south to Junction 3.

Supporters at MFF meanwhile protested over the only slightly improved image of Earls Court itself and the relative tactlessness in which their productions had to be mounted.

But all were adamant that such drawbacks were outweighed by the fact that however good or bad the scene might be it was attracting only about 25 per cent of the potential, and something had to be done.

Independent of one another, factions emerged at both Earls Court and Birmingham, suggesting that exhibitors should exert pressure on each of the organizers with an agreed insistence that unless the two fairs coordinated their plans, support would be withdrawn from both.

It was serious surgery which might kill the patient, but it had some effect last month with a meeting which issued a threatening to scratch each other's eyes out, the four representatives of the two fairs early on realized that

autumn exhibitions had "worked out the basis of an agreement which both parties are confident will satisfy the requirements of the menswear industry". A further meeting is to be held on October 11.

Having followed the controversy for several years the trade was still largely sceptical but could take comfort in the success at the other end of the year—the IMBEX menswear exhibition staged by International Trade Fairs, which also uses Earls Court, is unrivalled in Britain and now has another show upstairs.

The "upstairs-downstairs" show emerges from the encroachment on the first floor of Earls Court, at the same time as IMBEX, of the International Knitwear Fair (sharing the IMBEX space of February 19-23).

Between them, the two fairs offer a model of coordination which the autumn menswear fairs could well emulate.

The women's fashion fairs are setting a good example by having four splinter exhibitions twice a year—two at least, cooperating, through their British Fashion Council.

Although they started by threatening to scratch each other's eyes out, the four representatives of the two fairs early on realized that

competitiveness was getting nobody anywhere. Now they retain their individuality—the London Fashion Exhibition at Olympia (October 25-28); the London Collections at the Hotel Inter-Continental from October 27-30; the London Designer Collections at the Inn on the Park from October 27-30; and the British International Fashion Fair at the Birmingham NEC from October 26-29—but promote cooperatively and even send out joint brochures featuring the rival exhibitions.

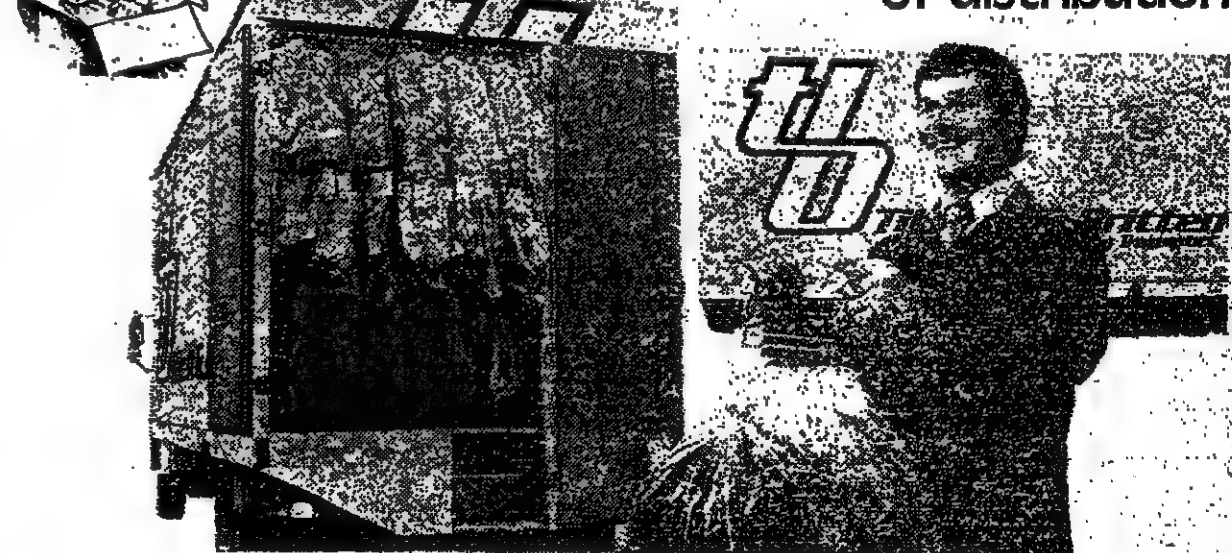
Dates clash, but the three in London are easily covered. The NEC booking is doubtful for next year's International Fashion Fair, apparently, and could come to London—which is logical in terms of the preferences of foreign buyers who prefer a trip to the capital to the relative provincial captivity of the NEC—even though facilities for exhibition at the Birmingham showground are much better.

It is this last dilemma—to use the capital with its limited exhibition resources, or hold the show at a special site which fewer wish to visit—which is at the root of the problem to be discussed by the men's wear equivalents at their meeting next week.

Date	Exhibition	Venue	Contact
Oct 7-9	C International Fair for the Child	Cologne	Brandon Doyle, BOFB, ext 7045
Oct 8-11	C Modapex (women's wear)	Zurich	Michele Joseph, CEC
Oct 10-19	C International Menswear Exhibition	New York	Jane Tall, CEC
Oct 16-20	A Junior Fashion Fair	Royal Horticultural Society, Harle, SW1	James Law, National Children's Wear Association, tel 636 1833
Oct 18	B Ann Buck	Clarges, W1	Liz Shirley, tel 499 2328
Oct 18-19	Fashions from France	Hotel Inter-Continental, W1	Jane Bainbridge, tel 462 5821
Oct 19, 26, 27	B Gina Fratini	2, New Burlington Place, W1	Ann Bateson, tel 734 0125
Oct 22-26	C International Pre-3-Forme Fashion	Paris	Lemorna Cape, BOFB, ext 7211; or Ruth Angel, CEC
Oct 23-26	C National Outerwear and Sportswear Association Suppliers Exhibition	New York	Sally Leather Industries, tel 407 1582; or John Henderson, BOFB, ext 318
Oct 23-27	C IGEDO (women's wear)	Düsseldorf	Therese Mills, BOFB, ext 7233; or Janet Whicker, CEC
Oct 25	Final of Tailor of the Year Competition	Tower Hotel	Robert Bright, Federation of Merchant Tailors, tel 628 3183
Oct 26-28	A The London Fashion Exhibition	Grand Hall, Olympia	Caroline de Courcy, Ireland, tel 385 1200
Oct 26-29	A British International Fashion Fair	National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham	Jack Mitchell, Britmo Exhibitions, tel 637 2400
Oct 27	B Bruce Oldfield	Hyde Park Hotel, SW1	Anita Richardson, tel 584 1326
Oct 27	B John Bates	Berkley Hotel, SW1	Christine Kennedy, tel 734 4861
Oct 27-30	A The London Collections	Hotel Inter-Continental, W1	Percy Savage, tel 636 7342
Oct 27-30	A The London Designer Collections	Royal Aeronautical Society, W1	Annette Worsley-Taylor, tel 581 2301
Oct 27-29	A Individual Clothes Show	Washington Hotel, W1	Wendy Booth, tel 240 0576; or Catherine Knox, tel 897 7740
Oct 28	B Janice Wainwright	Lancaster's Brasserie, W1	Wendy Wainwright, tel 437 3240
Oct 28	B Jean Muir	22, Brunton St, W1	Andrea Vernon, tel 493 4314
Oct 28	B Yuki	Hyde Park Hotel, SW1	Naomi Ryan, tel 603 3615
Oct 28	B Gordon L. Clarke	Carlton Tower Hotel, SW1	Michael Minter, tel 628 2191
Oct 29-Nov 1	C Footwear Manufacturing Conference	Atlantic City	Joy Smith, Shoe and Allied Trades Research Association, Kettering (0536) 51512; or Maura Therogood, BOFB, ext 7294
Nov 6-9	C The British Fashion Exhibition	New York	Eric Hall, Creative Display, tel 437 7267
A British trade fair or exhibition with British participation	B Press and/or buyers' show; admission by invitation	C Overseas fairs or	BOFB British Overseas Trade Board, tel 240 5757
CEC Clothing Expert Council, tel 734 8744			Unless otherwise indicated, all telephone numbers listed are London.

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## A MINUSCULE DEVOLUTION

Mr Francis Pym took an opportunity at St Andrews University last night to bring into clearer focus the Conservative Party's distinct position concerning the future government of Scotland. A devolutionist in the present debate means someone who advocates the direct election of a body of politicians representing the people of Scotland and sitting among them. In that sense Mr Pym is a devolutionist: I do not think that most Scots will be convinced that enough has been done until there is a sort of representative body in Edinburgh. But he condemns the sort of representative body forward by the government in the Bill it lost this session and to be put forward against the modifications next session. It is an assembly generating its own executive and its own legislation but not its own revenues.

The particular criticism on which he dilated last night (and has others) is that the range of powers out of which the government would become the executive of a parliament would be a federal in respect of Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland, and in respect of which the difficulties would be acute if the House of Commons contained a majority of different political colour from the House of Lords. Only a similar kind of devolution for England could cure the condition, and that the English show no signs of it.

## THE RINGMASTER AND THE CLOWNS

A key question in the Labour Party is whether the leadership is in effective control of the party. This question has to be put in two ways. The leadership dare assert itself and if so is it accepted? The most distinctive feature of Mr Callaghan's tenure so far has been the force of his bluntness, with which he has put the issues to the party. His style is bluntly, almost inabundantly, contrasted with that of Harold Wilson. At Blackpool last year, Mr Callaghan took the centre stage by the firm with which he explained it was no longer possible, if it had ever been, for him simply to apologise. At the time, he carried the process of educating the party in the economic reality that this country faces to the point of exhaustion. He was unequivocal in the dangers of excess: "So to those who me 'no way will the country go to 10 per cent', I reply, 'no way will you stop or unemployment going again'." While he held out prospect of rewards ahead, made it perfectly clear that would have to be earned by "sweat and effort."

## THE JAPANESE PAY THEIR DANEGELD

A bitter argument is now going on in the Japanese Government at the complete success of the Red Army hi-jackers. It is not surprising. There has been much critical comment about the failure to join those elements that have refused to ve in to hi-jackers' demands who believe that when such risks find all destinations and to them they will be freed. In this incident the Japanese authorities suffered, making no attempt to state. Hi-jackers' demand for 7 was met in full—even to undignified scramble to enough US\$100 notes American banks to satisfy precise specification. This accompanied by urgent calls to likely governments to the Japanese plane so that hostages could be released. Prime Minister, Mr Fukuda, and humanitarian motives;

accused of overplaying the ill effects of that anomaly in the central institution of government ("elected representatives in any one institution must all bear the same responsibility for their constituents wherever they come from": not so of the House of Commons between 1922 and 1972 when Northern Ireland had its own provincial parliament), the consequences for the parliament at Westminster of the scheme of devolution the government is attempting to enact counts very heavily against it. MPs' rather slow realization of those consequences was an important factor in the arrested passage of the Bill earlier this year.

Mr Pym therefore advocates instead a different sort of representative body in Edinburgh, one which does not generate its own executive and which has no subordinate legislative functions. The legislative function is thought to be of symbolic significance to the Scots, but the attempt of Conservative theorists to devise a law-making role for an assembly which does not make laws always runs up against the awkward question of what happens if the United Kingdom government and legislature is of one political complexion and the Scottish assembly helping to process the legislation is of another. Mr Pym is frank enough to acknowledge the difficulty. He has not given up hope of meeting it, but admits that his assembly must have to be denied legislative business.

That would leave "a powerful scrutinizing and inquisitorial body" for which Mr Pym has

been able to compile a list of eight sorts of task, other than coming in on legislation. One is to "call to account in Scotland the powerful Scottish executive which Scotland already has". Question, yes. But call to account? Can such a body call to account the members of an executive whose appointment does not require its approval and whose dismissal it is unable to effect? Indeed the difficulty in the Conservative position is outlined by Mr Pym is that, having conceded the case for some sort of political as distinct from administrative devolution, they offer it in a form which Scotsmen wanting devolution—and it is generally supposed that enough of them do to make it imperative—will not recognize as answering to the required description. Conservatives have the onerous task of persuading Scotsmen who have already been offered half a loaf that they would do better with a bread roll.

Or perhaps political events will relieve the party of that task. Ministers express a new confidence that they will be able to get the Scottish devolution Bill Mark II through Parliament. If so, and if the Prime Minister does not call a general election before the autumn, a Conservative government would have to do no more than make the best of the new Act. And what in other circumstances a Conservative government would do about Scotland is likely to depend more on what the Nationalist challenge looks like after the election, and on the extent to which Ministers require the support of the SNP in the Commons, than on the pre-conference explanations of Mr Pym.

whole conference. This means that trade union voting dominates the outcome and the right wing had hoped that, with the help of unions under moderate leadership, both Miss Joan Maynard and Mrs Renee Short would be dislodged. That has not happened, although Dr Shirley Summerskill was only just behind them. Full allowance must be made for the complexities of Labour politics: trade union block votes become committed in intricate deals with each other, so that it is not easy to switch these votes quickly. None the less, it appears that in the battles within the party the leadership is not yet receiving the full support of those unions which have been exercising a comparatively moderating influence in economic matters. The swing back to the right in the trade union leadership has been widely remarked, but they had it in their power to swing the balance on the NEC and did not do so.

That may not matter so much under present conditions. Mr Callaghan is in effective control of the Cabinet and the parliamentary party. He is not likely to be under too much pressure from the rest of the party this side of an election. But the long term battle for Labour's future has still to be fought.

when similar terrorists raided the American and Swedish embassies in Kuala Lumpur in 1975 Mr Miki did the same. Not all the Japanese excuses can be dismissed. Japanese terrorists are not to be compared with most other hi-jackers whose demands have been successfully resisted. At Dacca the lives of carefully chosen non-Japanese passengers were brutally threatened. The terrorists were well-armed and well-prepared. Giving in to their demands did not damage the political interests of any other country since they were only asking for the release of Japanese prisoners. An organization that started its career overseas with the wanton slaughter of passengers in Lod airport in 1972 with no attainable political motive had shown itself to be quite ready to carry out any threat of killing even if the killers' lives might be at risk in the process. The Japanese know very well the extremes to which their own extremists will go.

Other motives, rooted in national psychology, may also have pressed the Japanese to surrender. If resistance had failed and the hostages had been killed Japan's sense of responsibility and shame would be much worse. The desire to avoid any such outcome in which blame might seem to fall directly on the Japanese Government would be very strong. Yet surrender can only mean giving the Red Army members a freedom of action that will prolong their wild revolutionary endeavours. Having given their word to the Algerians—whose part in the operation leaves them open to criticism—the Japanese now say they cannot ask for the extradition of the hi-jackers and their released comrades. The line may have to be drawn under this particular incident. But the Japanese should realize that firmness is the only answer—even if a price has to be paid.

during the four weeks before the survey. But who shall survey the surveyors? Substituting "not occupationally required" for the set book condition, would the figure differ substantially in a sample drawn from Members of Parliament, pedagogues, journalists, or any section you care to name of the more-or-less literate public? Have you, Sir, read a book this month beyond the call of duty? Have you had time to do so?

I confess that, as a life-long addict to the printed word, within the past four-week period I only just scraped home under the "at least" proviso, not including books consulted, examined or skipped before relegation to my growing shelves to await the leisure that never comes. Yet in the long, dark days of the winter solstice my average may well better one book a day. The basis of the survey, in short, is laughably laughable, we must say, since "not occupationally required" means no longer what it did—unsound.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID W. SAGE,  
Cobham,  
Kent.  
September 29.

### Reading habits of children

From Mr David W. Sage  
Sir, Your Education Correspondent reports today (September 29) a survey of children's reading habits. The challenge: "Is it applied to a child who has 'not read at least one book' not set by the school,

Development Corporation provides a full time staff archaeologist to head the site. The site is a city doubling in size in new town programme in an exceptionally rich in antiquity.

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## Developing future energy sources

From Professor Sir Martin Ryle, FRS

Sir, The letters from Mr Adkins (September 26) and Messrs Chaplin and Lyons (September 27) suggest that wind generators and other renewable sources can only make a token contribution to the energy shortage which will undoubtedly exist by the end of the century, and imply that a nuclear solution could solve it. I believe both conclusions to be false.

We take the forecasts by the OECD or the recent international survey sponsored by MIT (Energy Global Prospects 1985-2000), the "gap" in world oil supplies by the year 2000 is approximately equal to 250 million barrels of oil per day. By this time, the UK will on present North Sea extraction plans—be again importing the bulk of her oil. On the optimistic assumptions (a) that we can then have the present world supply of oil, which we enjoyed in 1970, and (b) that there is a 50 per cent increase in domestic coal production—a figure regarded as an upper limit by the ICB, the installation of even a 250 MW of additional generating capacity will be needed more than four times the present total generating capacity ("Economics of Alternative Energy Sources", Nature, May 12, 1977). This large capacity arises from the fact that, unlike oil and coal, electricity cannot be stored on the scale needed, so that the peak demands must be met by a corresponding generating capacity; it should be compared with the 250 MW of the GW of new nuclear capacity which might be available by the year 2000 with "a massive effort by the (nuclear) construction industry and a full commitment to an on-going programme" (Energy Policy Review, 1977, HMSO). Since this represents only about 15 per cent of the capacity needed, nuclear power can certainly not be claimed to solve the problem, and other urgent action is needed. This should have three forms immediately:

(a) The introduction of every-possible economy in the use of energy—including a rethinking of our transport policy and the design of manufactured goods with a longer life.

(b) The development of heat stores capable of accepting energy sufficient to last the four to seven-day duration of typical UK cold spells (rather than for 24 hours) thus reducing the large peak demands at present mainly met by local oil, gas or coal supplies. This development alone, if widely installed and used with a centrally controlled switching system such as that recently introduced by the London Electricity Board, could reduce the peak capacity needed to about half its present value, and allows the inclusion of wind, wave and solar energy into the system, since these also vary on a similar time scale.

(c) The urgent development to prototype stage, of all the most promising alternative sources. This programme will require government funding, but on a scale which is still very small compared with that which continues to be given to nuclear research and development. Until such prototypes have been

built there is no way in which the Secretary of State can arrive at a logical choice of the best mix of energy sources.

Of the alternative sources, wind is at present the most highly developed, and appears likely to remain cheaper than wave energy, although both have an annual variation which fits the demand well. Solar energy is unlikely to be as cost effective under UK conditions because of its traduced to the annual variation of demand. Mr Adkins appears to be unaware of the large and successful wind generators built during the period 1955-65 (including 800 kW and 1 MW machines built in the land of his residence). Some aerodynamic and structural changes could improve these earlier designs, but they fed power for several years into their respective grid systems.

By distributing say 1 MW machines (whose size and construction would be comparable with a 275 kV transmission line pylon), at about 100 of our coastal areas and in shallow offshore waters, more energy than that which the Department of Energy think might be possible from nuclear stations would be available by the year 2000, and it would begin to be available sooner. The manufacturing effort involved in such a programme (mostly using well established technology) would correspond to about 15 per cent of that of the present UK car industry, and both capital and running costs should be about 1/3 of those of an equivalent nuclear alternative.

The wind generators would certainly have a visual impact and obviously some areas would be avoided. At a space of about 1 km the effect on farming would however be negligible. Mr Adkins should indeed be more concerned about the environmental impact of the rather larger number of transmission line pylons which would be needed to bring the same electrical energy from nuclear power stations. The effect of the stations themselves every 5 km or so along our south and east coasts (Nature, August 11, 1977).

It is now important that a large prototype wind generator be built in the UK, so that the detailed design, performance, cost and rate of installation can be accurately established, to allow proper comparison both with other alternative sources of energy such as wave, solar and tidal, and with the various nuclear designs discussed. The far only form of energy source by the Department of Energy towards such a project (£75,000) represents 0.08 per cent of one year's nuclear research and development budget, a figure which appears out of balance with the potential rewards.

As long as this situation persists, Sir Peter's last quoted views may be right, but we should nevertheless applaud rather than deride the work of Sir Henry Lawson Tancard and others who, without help from the Department of Energy, are attempting to solve the remaining design problems of wind energy.

Yours faithfully,  
MARTIN RYLE,  
Cambridge Laboratory,  
Madingley Road,  
Cambridge.  
September 30.

### Plea bargaining

From Professor A. L. Goodhart, QC, FBA

Sir, In an illuminating leader (September 24) The Times has discussed the confession of guilt that an alleged offender might make so as to escape a more severe sentence than he would receive if he were found guilty of a crime. A serious crime in the book Negotiated Justice Dr John Baldwin and Dr Michael McCann have dealt with plea bargaining when there is a difference between a case in which there is a simple question concerning the degree of culpability, and a case in which defence counsel may discuss with the trial judge the sentence "even if only elliptically". The Times has reached the conclusion that the suggestion that a defendant should plead guilty in order "not to waste the court's time" is particularly objectionable as "the administrative convenience of the courts, judges or barristers ought never to enter into a decision on what plea to offer". The conclusion which reached that "inherently undesirable" nature of defendants, and a blemish on the system of criminal justice such practices ought to be strictly limited."

When we turn to the law in the United States on this subject we find that plea bargaining plays an even more important part than in England. In certain circumstances the American law seems to differ radically from that which the English law has adopted. Under the American law an accused person may not only confess that he has been guilty of the alleged crime, but—and this is all-important—he may assert that a third person who, it is claimed, is primarily guilty of the crime that has been committed. In these cases the confessor knows that he will receive a reduced sentence as he

has helped the prosecution to charge the third person.

This would seem to be a reasonable rule, but it is not a rule to one's grave objection, it may lead to an injustice that not even the judge may recognize. It is essential therefore that if a third person is prosecuted for the crime the evidence based on the plea bargaining ought not to be admitted. Thus if Professor Nixon had been charged with instructing his legal adviser, John Dean, to commit a crime, the latter's evidence would not have been admissible in an English court.

I think that it is unfortunate that an English lawyer has stated in an American newspaper that there is no distinction between the English and the American laws on this subject. It is true, of course, that in both systems there is plea bargaining, but he failed to point out that the evidence based on plea bargaining is not the same in the two systems. The American rule is likely to lead to more convictions as the evidence of an alleged conspirator is admissible: on the other hand the English system is more consonant with the doctrine that it is better that nine guilty men should go free than that one innocent man should be found guilty.

A final word concerning the American rule may be said here. If an accused person who has been charged to a plea bargain is there to give evidence against a third person charged with having been an associate in the commission of the crime, it would seem to be the duty of the trial judge to instruct the jury that such evidence must be seen to great suspicion, human nature being what it is. Whether an adequate warning was given in the various Watergate cases may be open to doubt.

Yours, etc.  
A. L. GOODHART,  
University College,  
Oxford.

### Friern Hospital patients

From Dr D. R. Pitcher

Sir, I wonder if I might amplify comments in your report (September 13) since they have been misinterpreted to mean that we apply constraints to patients indiscriminately. A minority of psychiatric patients, whether voluntary or not, may have to be confined to a ward as a condition of their treatment. In this respect our clinical problems are analogous to those encountered in every hospital ward—where, e.g. an elderly patient, confused after an operation, may (as an obligation not an abuse) have to be prevented from wandering out of the hospital.

Judgment and discretion, not rules of thumb, have to be exercised in these matters, in the interests of our patients not of ourselves. Denial of egress from a ward is not all the same thing as denial of the right to a voluntary patient to discharge himself from hospital. As chairman of this hospital's Medical Committee I have not had a single complaint from a voluntary patient that he was detained or treated against his will.

Yours sincerely,  
D. R. PITCHER,  
Chairman, Friern Hospital Medical Committee.  
Friern Barnet Road, N11  
September 29

Doctors, and psychiatrists in particular, are frequently the targets of projected attacks of one kind or another. We have almost come to expect it. Our powers of detaining patients against their will, for example, are not ones we have taken upon ourselves, but have been conferred by Parliament: they are not a privilege but a burden. What our motives are supposed to be, when it is alleged we detain patients illegally, I cannot imagine. We in fact spend much of our time finding alternatives to hospital admission, even for patients whose needs are great, because we have inadequate facilities to cater for an increasing demand.

Your readers will know of press comments on the leaking of a confidential report by our Regional Health Authority which, as you reported, we regard as a travesty of the true conditions in this hospital. The injustice of this report will, of course, need to be remedied. Yours sincerely,  
D. R. PITCHER,  
Chairman, Friern Hospital Medical Committee.  
Friern Barnet Road, N11  
September 29

## Radical thought in universities

From Professor Paul Halmos, and others

Sir, Some of the treatment accorded Professor Julius Gould, most especially the letter from Dr Halsey and others (September 30), verifies his argument. Anyone who dares to say what is happening is grossly misrepresented and smeared. There is nothing more McCarthyite than the way candid opponents of illiberalism are labelled successors to Senator McCarthy.

If Professor Gould declares himself for open debate he is called a proponent of repression. If he is on record against state intervention then he is accused of secretly promoting what he certainly abhors. His circumscribed and carefully qualified criticisms are summarized as absurd generalizations, and his traduced to the annual variation of demand. Mr Adkins appears to be unaware of the large and successful wind generators built during the period 1955-65 (including 800 kW and 1 MW machines built in the land of his residence). Some aerodynamic and structural changes could improve these earlier designs, but they fed power for several years into their respective grid systems.

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### Industrial productivity

From Mr John Garnett

Sir, Your article of September 28 sets out most clearly the underlying economic problem of Britain, affecting inflation, unemployment and the state of this country is lack of productivity by British men and women in all but the smallest organizations. The inference of the article suggests, I believe, is wrong. You write of "somewhat higher" level of productivity than British-owned firms, therefore British management is only marginally at fault for our present ills.

My own professional experience, selling high-technology equipment to multinationals in Britain and Europe, has given me a quite different picture: that productivity in the British subsidiaries of American, Japanese, German and Dutch companies is substantially higher than the normal British level, often approaching the level in their home countries.

My conclusion, therefore, is that the combination of British managers with the admirably blinkered and intractable British unions is deadly, but that American and European management plus British unions seem to work together. (The combination of British-based multinationals with foreign labour forces also works: because they have the sense to leave labour relations to their local non-British managers.)

I am supported by the recent Der Spiegel article which claimed that German managers in Britain have no problems with their work force here, but that they considered British management unprofessional and ineffective.

I suggest, therefore, that as the reform of the unions' more self-destructive attitudes will take a long time, we should try for more short-term amelioration of our productivity problems by birthing foreign managers (as my own company has done with startling success) to leave the British lump. We should be less inbred.

Yours faithfully,  
P. L. SARSON,  
56 Ernie Road, SW20.

### The reviewer's approach

From Mr Christopher Gandy

Sir, Your newspaper is not yet subtitled by the "Reviewers' Party" so why not employ reviewers who value books for themselves, and writers as writers, not as "social documents" and "products of their class"? Your review of Osbert Sirwell's autobiography by Kay Dick is novel. I believe your first to treat literature in this drab, disagreeable and uninformative way. Who could guess from it that the book is in marvellous English, teeming with lyrical description, acute analysis of people and hilarious anecdote, and that its author often satirized his native milieu?

What would a Dick of previous generations, or Proto-Dick, have made of earlier masterpieces? A few conjectures:

"Of music be the food of love, play on, give me excess of it."  
Proto-Dick "The Duke was of course used to excess of food, but too philistine to want excess of music except to serve his sexual appetites. Peasants and drunks were his for the guzzling and fondling. Meanwhile the Thyrian slave-galleys" etc., etc. "I stood tiptoe on a little hill."

### O'Casey as socialist

From Mr John O'Riordan

Sir, In his severe appraisal of the National Theatre's recent production of *The Plough and the Stars* (September 21), Irving Wardle is incorrect—"derogatory wrong" in the words of O'Casey's Father—to assume that O'Casey at the time of writing his celebrated play was "not yet a polemicist".

O'Casey tells us, in a later book, *Under a Coloured Cap*, that he abandoned "the romantic cult of nationalism" long before he wrote *The Plough and the Stars*, which received its stormy first reception in Dublin in 1926. O'Casey was a confirmed socialist at least from the time of the Dublin Transport Workers' strike of 1913, which brought starvation and misery to thousands of working-class families, himself included, as his published Letters and Autobiographies reveal. Yours faithfully,  
JOHN O'RIORDAN,  
79 The Mall,  
Southgate, N14.  
September 23.

dividual integrity often prevents them banding together even in self defence. For them to adopt any weapon of the adversary is to lose the cause. And this is how unexamined dogma is granted free passage against tentative rationality.

Liberal people face another dilemma. They may watch the mining of the ivory tower but feel it is too early to say that the structure is in danger. They are tempted to wait till a tremor becomes a quake before they dare to move.

We do not advocate illiberal means to cope with illiberality and nor does Julius Gould. We do advocate that people say with their lips what they see with their eyes and are not deterred by the anathemas of fanatics or the high-minded. Yours, etc.  
PAUL HALMOS,  
Professor of Sociology, The Open University.  
LEONARD SCHAPIRO,  
Emeritus Professor of Political Science, London School of Economics.  
LIONEL ROBBINS,  
Sometime Professor of Economics, London School of Economics.  
DAVID MARTIN,  
Professor of Sociology, London School of Economics.  
D. WATT,  
Professor of International History, London School of Economics.  
DONALD G. MACRAE,  
Professor of Sociology, University of London.

using shop stewards and union officials to transmit this management message to people.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN GARNETT,  
Director, The Industrial Society,  
3 Carlton House Terrace, SW1.

From Mr R. L. Sarson  
Sir, William Rees-Mogg (September 28) induces that, because North American firms operating in Britain have only "somewhat higher" level of productivity than British-owned firms, therefore British management is only marginally at fault for our present ills.

My own professional experience, selling high-technology equipment to multinationals in Britain and Europe, has given me a quite different picture: that productivity in the British subsidiaries of American, Japanese, German and Dutch companies is substantially higher than the normal British level, often approaching the level in their home countries.

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Proto-Dick "He would have done better to stand tiptoe on a little hill. For while this consumptive young Cockney was a twittering, in the industrial north the stanic mills were belching forth" etc, etc.

Any one can do their own Proto-Dick on Trollope and Thackeray, but what about the abominable Dick? "The little room into which they were shown for dinner was delightful. Everything was delightful. The park was delightful, the dishes of fish were delightful, the wine was delightful" (*Our Mutual Friend* ch 8).

Proto-Dick "The successful writer, by now basking in fame and fashion, orable dinner parties and bawling on royalties five times the composer's wages, omits to remind us that he any longer care?—that the park gardener got two pence an hour, the fisherman six pence a stone, the vineyard workers one sou a day if they were lucky etc, etc."

Dear Sir, that because thou hast elephantiasis of the "social conscience" there shall be no more cakes and ale? I am Sir, etc.  
CHRISTOPHER GANDY,  
79 Ambleside Drive,  
Oxford.

### 70 years young

From the Reverend Eric Inglesby  
Sir, Neither your leader (September 27) nor your correspondents have yet grasped the essential problem: in many occupations people are well past their optimum mentally and physically by their mid-fifties, and should make way for younger men, that is, step down, and carry on working at reduced pressure.

Everybody knows, for example, that the Church is now manned by a high proportion of elderly men who are definitely past it, but who still have much to offer at different levels of involvement. But in common with people in other walks of life they simply cannot afford to do the sensible thing. Appropriate adjustments to pension and welfare regulations are obviously necessary in the best interests of all. Yours faithfully,  
ERIC INGLESBY,  
Spring Cottage,  
West End Gardens,  
Gloucestershire,  
September 27.











## Textile employers bitter at Varley rejection of plea to restrict imports

R. W. Shakespeare  
Northern Industrial Correspondent

Textile employers' leaders reacted with what they described as "anger and disbelief" yesterday to news of the Government's refusal to take action they believe to be essential to deal with the crisis in the industry and to prevent the loss of thousands more jobs.

Mr Edmund Garside, president of the British Textile Employers' Association, said in Manchester: "Our four-point plea to the Government to halt the alarming growth of imports has met with a firm, if tardy, refusal by Mr Varley, Secretary of State to the Department of Industry."

Earlier this year Mr Varley's

department sent a team of top civil servants to investigate the crisis in textiles and to suggest ways to counter the decline, particularly in the spinning sector of the Lancashire industry. The BTEA set out its own recommendations in a personal statement to Mr Varley.

The minister's reply was contained in a letter received by Mr Garside on Monday. Among other things Mr Varley rejects the suggestion that more could be done for the industry by extending the temporary employment subsidy, which is due to end in March.

He also rejects the idea that special government financial aid should be available for stockholding in the spinning sector, although at an estimated record level and 72 per cent above what the industry con-

siders to be a "normal" working level.

Mr Varley has also dismissed the possibility of putting a curb on imports of cotton yarn for the rest of this year. He says restraints are already operating and that further action would involve a "breach of bilateral agreements."

He adds that he can see no prospect of agreement within the EEC for action on a short-term reduction of imports by this country.

Mr Varley has suggested to the textile employers that he should send a further team of officials from his department to meet them and explain what government aid is already available and ways in which the National Enterprise Board might be able to help prevent a further loss of capacity.

## Apex pledges support for one Leyland pay bargaining group

Senior stewards of The Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff (Apex), representing 8,000 Leyland workers yesterday accepted proposals negotiated nationally to form one bargaining group for the whole of the company's clerical and commercial staff.

The proposals involve the establishment of a common negotiating date for all Leyland car plants, and six-monthly increases to achieve parity of earnings and conditions.

Under the package, common salary scales, holidays, sick pay, benefits and other conditions would be achieved by November, 1979.

Mr Ray Edwards, Apex assistant general secretary, who has been leading the national negotiations, welcomed acceptance of the package at the meeting in Oxford.

He said the package would go a long way towards removing many of the problems which caused disputes within Leyland, and his union would be pressing the Government to allow the package to go ahead.

He said: "If the unions in Leyland Cars deliver their half of the bargain to improve industrial relations, the Government must deliver its part of the bargain and not stand in the way of the new package being implemented."

## Improving prospects for largest tankers

By Peter Hill  
Industrial Correspondent

Brighter prospects for the owners and operators of ultra large crude oil carriers—tankers of more than 300,000 tons deadweight—were foreboded in a report published yesterday.

Large numbers of contracts for ultra large carriers have been cancelled in the wake of the oil crisis of four years ago and an equally large number of vessels of this size have been laid up.

But in recent months there has been a resurgence of interest with some new orders being placed and some sales in the secondhand market.

According to the report, published by H. P. Drewry (Shipping Consultants), even the newest and most expensive super tankers can compete with very large crude carriers built five years ago, apart from those on which all capital costs have already been recovered in the home freight market of 1973.

The study indicated that with port developments which have taken place or are planned, together with any increase in crude oil movements, a worthwhile increase is foreseen in potential trading opportunities for these super tankers.

Purchase of secondhand ultra large carriers seemed to make economic sense and a potential new building market could exist, although the survey gives warnings that it would be "suicidal" for independent owners to order ultra large vessels without a compensating reduction in their "very large" carrier fleets.

**UICC Trading Opportunities:** An Assessment of the Market for Tankers of 300,000 dwt and Over. H. P. Drewry, £70.

## Construction industry leaders cheered by Callaghan pledge of aid priority

By John Huxley

Construction leaders gave a cautious welcome to Mr Callaghan's announcement in Brighton yesterday that the industry would be high on the list for serious considerations in any stimulus to the economy later this year.

A spokesman for the National Federation of Building Trades Employers said that the news was most encouraging for an industry which was still desperately short of work. Any sort of aid was welcome, but the industry was concerned that it should not all come at once.

"What we are looking for—and what we have sought in discussions with the Government—is a stable programme of expansion."

The depth of the recession has caused a shortage of craftsmen in some parts of the country. Many of them had left the industry and this, the spokesman said, could hinder a sudden stimulus.

Mr Richard Hermon, director of the National Council of Build-

ing Material Producers, said he was delighted by Mr Callaghan's announcement. There was, he said, a "shopping list" of measures the Prime Minister might wish to consider.

These included the restoration of some public sector spending cuts, improved depreciation allowances on industrial buildings and the granting of allowances on commercial buildings, the implementation of the promise of help for the first-time house buyer, and the release of money for improvement and rehabilitation of the housing stock.

The council would also like to see repair and maintenance work freed from value-added tax.

A spokesman for the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors said he was "very pleased" to hear Mr Callaghan's announcement—"especially at a time when every fourth man in the dole queue is a construction worker."

Civil engineers have been particularly hard hit by the recession, and because the vast majority of their orders come

from the public sector they feel that they have suffered disproportionately from expenditure cuts.

It is also concerned that the industry's export performance is being damaged by the lack of a strong home base.

**Slow recovery:** Although Britain's construction industry will climb slowly out of its present recession over the next few years, activity is unlikely to return to levels which seemed normal in the 1970s, Sir Maurice Laing, chairman of the Laing group, said yesterday.

Giving the Alan Davison memorial lecture at the Law Society, he said much of the work on Britain's infrastructure is now complete and that population growth, which was the root of so much construction demand, had ceased.

Fewer housing starts: Houses and flats started in Britain during August totalled 22,000 against 28,000 in the same month last year, according to a survey published yesterday by the Department of the Environment. Completions numbered 24,000, against 23,000.

## W German workless drops to 4pc in month

From Peter Norman  
Bonn, Oct 4

Unemployment in West Germany declined last month by 52,200 to 911,200 so that at the end of September 4 per cent of the working population were out of work compared with 4.3 per cent a month before.

But in presenting the figures, Horst Josef Stigel, president of the Federal Labour Office, said that it was still not possible to talk of a turn for the better although the figures were more favourable than had been expected.

The decline in unemployment mainly reflected a seasonal increase in taking on office staffs.

On the other hand there was a two-thirds rise in the number of people affected by short-time working to 157,800 last month, as companies again made lay-offs after the end of the holiday period.

Unemployment is likely to be dominated by the theme in the German parliament this week, where Dr Hans Apel, the Finance Minister, today presented the federal budget for 1978.

He said the budget, which envisages a 10.1 per cent rise in federal government spending to DM188,635m (about £46,750m) as designed to help stimulate economic growth and employment.

But he said success in economic recovery did not depend on Bonn alone. In fact he made economic success next year dependent on a host of external factors.

The federal states and local authorities will have to spend more, employers and unions would have to reach moderate wage settlements, Germany's consumers would have to consume, and entrepreneurs hold down prices.

## Production in EEC drifts lower

Brussels, Oct 4.—Industrial production in the European Community has fallen to near the level at the end of last year, with the decline marked by lower output in the consumer goods and processing industries, according to the EEC statistics office.

The Community's industrial production index (base year 1970) seasonally adjusted was 117.8 in July after the June 117.5 and 114.4 in July last year, the office said.

However, the index for July is only a provisional estimate as new statistics from France were not available.

The office says industrial production in West Germany remains higher than at the end of last year, while output in Italy and Denmark continues to decline and production in the other EEC member countries has fallen since May, after advances in the first four months of 1977.

Industrial production in the United States is now recovering from the crisis period more quickly and steadily than in the EEC, but in Japan the upturn in output appears to have lost momentum, it added.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### How small firms can help to cut the unemployment figures

From the chairman, Central Government Committee, Union of Independent Companies

Sir, I hope that the first act of the newly appointed Cabinet Minister charged with reviewing the problems of small firms will be to acquaint himself with their capacity to cut unemployment. This means leaving the owners free to concentrate on the day to day needs of the business, instead of worrying about its survival in the event of an unlikely death. Also keeping up with the legislation which Mr Lever's own Govern-

ment have poured out, much of which has been anti-independent company in effect, whatever the intent.

The shores of independent companies should be widened like works of art. No CITI lived when they are passed on until the owner receives cash or other reward. Small firms should also be exempt from much of the Protection of Employment Act, when once again it would be worthwhile taking people on. The publication of turnover and other information which places any initiative at risk should be reconsidered.

These steps could be taken immediately, when the response would be considerable. Time would then allow for a properly thought out long-term scheme to be put forward. The only way to ensure a continuation of the quality of life, which employment in small units brings, and extend it to many of those at present in the dole queues, which the large firms so often already overmanned, can do little to alleviate.

CHARLES SIMEONS,  
21 Ludlow Avenue,  
Luton, Beds.  
LU1 5RW,  
September 27.

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## Home buying far easier in Scotland

From Professor A. J. Eccles

Sir, I was glad to see Mr Steele (September 22) making the Scottish system of house buying seriously, and I know that he has tried to find out more about it. Given this effort, I would not wish to correct all the residual errors, but the conclusion that the traditional English system is as good may mislead readers.

It rests on a comparison of an idealised English system with the worst that the Scottish method can offer, which is scarcely helpful. For example, it is claimed that the English 10 per cent deposit in hand may be a more secure claim on a future to complete a sale than the unlimited claim under the Scottish contract—though probably the latter are more exact. The comparison is defective. The problem does not normally occur after contracts have been exchanged which in England, unlike Scotland, often makes weeks before the sale has been agreed. The insecure period in England

is between agreement and contract. The valid contrast is not, therefore, between a sound claim in law and 10 per cent. It is between the normal claim and the comparable claim in England, which is sweet nothing.

Similarly, the English system is claimed to be less risky through all parties exchanging contracts simultaneously. It is a great idea but, unless there is a case, failing that, an agreement, requires a chain stretching to infinity. Once one link breaks the whole chain can break down, which is scarcely a low risk state.

Defenders of the English system seem to persist in assuming that it could be done. None of my friends has heard of it. Admittedly they are doctors, accountants, architects and such but, but they are usually alert to the ingenuities of life. It seems that the English legal profession has been skilled at concealing ways in which gaming and insecurity could be reduced and, if their reputation shames during the coming boom in house prices, they will have no one to blame but themselves if they fail to suggest the Scottish method to their clients.

Yours sincerely,  
A. J. ECCLES,  
25 Cleveland Gardens,  
Glasgow, G2 6PU,  
October 3, 1977.

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## UK difficulties hit Irish tourism growth

By Patricia Tisdall

Economic difficulties, together with the troubles in Northern Ireland and fears of a spillover into the Republic, continued to depress the Irish tourist industry last year.

While earnings from tourism at £181.4m were 19 per cent up on 1975, incoming tourists numbers were static. Taking inflation into account, the real increase was only about 1 per cent above the previous year's level, according to a report issued by Bord Fáilte, the Irish state tourist organisation yesterday.

However, despite the general drop in the British holiday market which provides its biggest source of customers, the Irish tourist



EDITORIAL  
help to  
figures

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Interest rates take the pressure

massive increase in the reserves in September is not a figure the Government would want to shout about down in Downing Street. It would only serve to increase pressure on the Chancellor to give the economy a fatal overdose of stimulation. Meanwhile, financial markets are increasingly of the view that something has got to be done before too long. The only question is whether it will be done in time. The Government would presumably like to delay any change in policy until it has seen how the major pay negotiations finish up and whether it has had an opportunity to judge the response to a November package. It is even hoped that by then the recent red pressure on sterling will have eased.

tailers

### Confirmation a trend

Both menswear and womenswear remained very flat indeed in contrast to reports earlier in the year from Hepworth, and Austin Reed.

There are signs, though, that demand is beginning to improve within the department stores which should spread through to other areas as confidence improves. UDS sales were up 18 per cent in the first eight weeks of the second half against only 101 per cent during the first six months.

Sears too is expecting a return to profits at its provincial stores and the only real disappointment in its interim profits of £17.4m against £15.3m to July 31, before non-trading items, is the £1m loss on engineering.

Sears' profits for the year should reach £60m against £45m, but the real excitement could come from a United States acquisition to make use of the £17m of tax losses it retained when getting rid of its loss-maker. Discussions for a possible offer are actively taking place. At 65p the yield on Sears shares is a prospective 5.9 per cent while at 86p UDS yields a prospective 9.4 per cent.

So much attention is being focused on the role of small companies as a catalyst for economic growth that the main thrust of the debate is in danger of being lost in the minutiae of reports from various interested parties that we can expect to trickle out in the coming months.

The CBI's contribution certainly seems to suffer from a lack of rigorous examination of all the issues. Despite some nice embroidery—such as the slide about the clearing banks for their lack of expertise at the branch level and the "information gap" Bolton showed up so well six years ago—the CBI case is left to rest squarely on the suffocating effects of too much tax and the web of legislation that surround small companies today.

Change this, the CBI argues, and small firms could reassert themselves, entrepreneurs would have the wherewithal and the carrot of a decent reward for the undoubted risks they take and the risk finance gap exposed so often in the evidence to Wilson would close at a stroke.

Quite obviously, all this does inhibit small companies. But is it enough? Certainly not to judge from the wider issues of financing of small companies, the role of institutions, The Stock Exchange and so on. Neither does the CBI mention the problem of trade credit—the ability of large companies to squeeze the best credit terms from small companies—that has preoccupied everyone from Bolton to Lord Selsdon who have looked at this question.

The essence of the CBI case is that if small firms are provided with a neutral climate they will flourish. But nowhere is there an attempt to justify the economic existence of small firms except to say that the sector is larger in the German and United States economies. One of the crucial issues at the moment is low productivity—the CBI must at some point vindicate its belief that small companies are not inherently less efficient.

price there is little doubt that this method would be suitable. Regrettably the most common forms of investment subject to gains tax—shareholdings and land—cannot be dealt with so simply.

There is little doubt that indexation applied to share pools, roll over reliefs and land or buildings to which improvements have been carried out will produce some horrendous difficulties.

The Revenue, taking as always the realistic view, offers some alternatives, and reading between the lines it is clear that it hopes that the compromise it suggests will be acceptable. The compromise is that if neither tapering nor indexation will solve the problem of taxing inflation as well as capital gains, how about turning the problem around and looking for some other means to mitigate the impact of capital gains tax?

It has wisely rejected the reintroduction of a short-term gains tax (abandoned in the 1971 pursuit of simplicity) and opted for a high exemption on gains (note, not disposal) before hitting the gains tax threshold followed by a two-tier tax for smaller and larger gains (with the top rate possibly lower than the present flat rate of 30 per cent). It is a measure which offers no solution to inflation and one which discriminates against the wealthier—again—but it will take many out of the gains tax net.

United Kingdom residents have now been subject to exchange controls of one kind and another for almost 40 years.

The Liberals managed to keep their principles intact and do without controls in the 1914-18 war, but in 1939 measures were quickly introduced to control the outward flow of capital in the form of the Defence (Finance) Regulations. These were consolidated into the Exchange Control Act in 1947.

On occasions in the past, and particularly in recent years, we have been in dire need of such controls. True, the laissez faire school might argue that Britain would have been forced to run a much more disciplined house over the past decade had it eschewed the "protection" afforded by exchange controls, but with no regulations, and without a strictly limited pool of foreign currency available for overseas portfolio investment, it is anyone's guess just how much capital might have fled these shores in the dark days of 1974-76.

Since last December, however, when our gold and foreign currency reserves had dwindled to a meagre \$4,192m, or barely enough to cover a single month's import bill, there has been a dramatic reversal.

Figures released yesterday show that by the end of September the reserves had shot up to \$17,171m—a level in the view of some that is now both pointless and wasteful.

Indeed, on the assumption that the economy continues to shape up reasonably well, particularly on the wages front, it seems almost inevitable that the Government will shortly have to emerge from stage one of its foreign exchange strategy—holding down sterling's value and rebuilding the reserves—and adopt a rather different approach. What is not yet clear about this re-thinking, however, is whether any alteration in exchange controls will rank as a priority item per se, or merely as a subsidiary consideration in other policy decisions.

There are obviously two main ways in which the Government could alter the present arrangements. One would be to tighten up inward controls, the other to relax controls over outward flows.

The former presumably becomes a real possibility if the Government opts for a policy of holding sterling below what was felt to be its natural market value, while at the same time refusing to relax controls on outward movements of capital as a counter-balance.

The Bank of England, it is true, has said that it follows across the exchanges this year have not been as difficult to cope with as some commentators have suggested. The Bank could, moreover, argue that "hot money" inflows will start to die away of their own accord once British interest rates have fallen to levels which they are no longer considered to be internationally attractive.

The risks in waiting to find out, however, could be large. First, overseas investors may be prepared to accept interest rates below those considered desirable for purely domestic purposes. Secondly, it may in any case be rather more difficult to absorb financial inflows with quite the same degree of comfort once trading inflows start to play a significantly more important role and the economy starts to gather momentum.

What can be said rather more positively at this stage is that if the authorities are finally forced to adopt inward exchange controls it will be with reluctance. The Government introduced a whole range of controls in the summer of 1971, mostly aimed at preventing non-residents obtaining interest on any further sterling investments. All that happened was the building up of assets overseas that could generate overseas currency

push sterling higher, in the confident expectation that they would enjoy a substantial capital gain on currency appreciation in a matter of months—which they did.

What, then, are the possibilities for relaxing outward exchange controls? In broad terms there are four relevant considerations. One is the prospective size of the balance of payments surplus at the chosen level for the exchange rate.

A second would be the requirement to generate sufficient foreign currency to finance the repayment of the \$20,000m of overseas debt scheduled for repayment over the next decade. The third would be the economic desirability of encouraging investment overseas. Finally there would be the political acceptability of making such investment easier.

On the assumption that the Government decides not to go for a significant appreciation in the exchange rate—it would almost certainly be opposed if it did go for one both by management and the trade unions, whatever the economists advised—most of the available financing suggests that there should be at least some scope for the relaxation of outward exchange controls soon.

On the other hand, it is highly likely that if it were a mere matter of indexing the cost of a single asset computing the real gain from the new

much more attractive proposition than London. Private investors, too, would almost certainly jump at the opportunity to shift funds abroad, the great fear being that having waited almost a generation to be able to move capital out of the country reasonably cheaply the chance would have to be taken before the door was once again bolted.

This kind of possibility is bound to make the Government highly nervous. What, after all, would happen to our own stock market? Where would a profitable government ever again find the money to finance its borrowing requirement? As it happens, the authorities will almost certainly give first consideration to direct investment in Europe. But, here again, if one takes Europe as the starting point, this is precisely the geographical area about which the TUC would be most sensitive. While it admits that there may be case for overseas investment in a few politically problematical countries as a prelude to higher United Kingdom exports, it is highly sceptical about the idea of investment in Europe on this criterion.

It believes that the dismantling of tariff barriers should in themselves be enough to stimulate British exports and that investment in Europe will, at the end of the day, merely create production in competition with domestic exports.

Faced with problems of this kind, it is difficult to see the Government doing anything very radical by way of liberalising outward exchange controls. Yet, if the Government is left with unwanted upward pressure on sterling and ever increasing foreign exchange reserves, it may well have to do something.

One obvious measure, for the individual, might be to liberalise controls for those wishing to emigrate or to remit gifts overseas, while in terms of the corporate sector, it would be a whole host of possible measures.

One could be an increase in the ceiling on amounts of currency made available under the "super-certificate" scheme, plus a lengthening of the extremely tight 18-month pay-back period. Another might be alteration of the timing requirements for the repayment of overseas debt by British companies. There may, perhaps, be steps to make it easier for British banks to increase their foreign currency capital to a level more appropriate to the ever-increasing size of their non-sterling business.

As far as the portfolio investor is concerned, the most likely concession would be the abolition of the 25 per cent surrender—which last year brought less than £200m to the Treasury. From time to time, however, there have been suggestions that there could be more radical changes to the investment currency pool, though the idea of a two-tier exchange rate, with the financial rate taking in investment flows both ways, is almost certainly regarded as too complete.

Moreover, any hopes that we may all shortly be encouraged to have a Swiss bank account seem to be without foundation.

## Exchange controls: time to adapt to new circumstances?

### UNITED KINGDOM BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Non-fuel trade	+922	-28	-1406	-1785	-80	+418
Fuel trade	-842	-674	-947	-3429	-3145	-3989
Visible balance	+80	-702	-2353	-5184	-3203	-3571
Invisible balance	+778	+807	+1431	+1629	+1502	+2168
Current account balance	+1058	+105	-922	-3555	-1701	-1408
Capital account	+2088	-1370	+151	+2019	+236	-2233
Overall balance of payments	+3146	-1265	-771	-1546	-1465	-3628

### UNITED KINGDOM INVESTMENT OVERSEAS—PRIVATE SECTOR

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Direct general	-676	-737	-1621	-1575	-1094	-1874
Oil and miscellaneous	-139	-61	-520	-329	-240	-381
Portfolio	-21	-685	+293	+755	-49	+165
Total net investment	-836	-1383	-1848	-1149	-1383	-2100
Investment involving no cash flow	na	na	+1079	+1217	+1021	+1600
Identified financing	na	na	+808	+457	+688	+332
Broad effect of capital account on reserves	na	na	+39	+525	+326	-168
Broad effect of current invisible account on reserves	na	na	+1457	+1581	+1032	+1274
Broad effect of overseas investment on reserves	na	na	+1496	+2106	+1358	+1108

N.B.: Figures partly distorted by nature of oil company statistics and disinvestment flows. na=not available. Source: Central Statistical Office.

earnings when the benefits of North Sea oil have "peaked out" while at the same time it would keep the exchange rate down, thus encouraging our export industries and protecting our import competing industries.

The third argument, in some ways an extension of the second, is that overseas investment is more than ever important for the future development of our domestically based export industries. Export markets, it is held, are so competitive and so political that in many cases it is no longer any good simply employing a globe-trotting salesman. Instead, if you are to do business in a big way, you required a physical presence of some substance.

The fourth argument is that it is high time we met some of our obligations to the European Community. On accession we agreed to liberalise outward capital flows over a period of five years up to the end of 1977.

So far next to nothing has been done. A start was made on direct investment but, with the permission of Brussels, the shutters went up again in 1974.

A fifth argument sometimes put forward is an essentially negative one, namely, that controls on outward direct investment might just as well be relaxed since the effect would be no more than minimal. Companies, the argument runs, have not been prevented from investing overseas by the clamps on the availability of official currency; they have learnt to borrow abroad instead.

While, however, it is generally true that many British companies have indeed been able to fulfil their overseas ambitions by borrowing abroad, it is probably not true to say that this is automatically regarded as ideal. Certainly, it has been preferable to having to buy investment currency at premium rates—a cost factor that proves

the battle at this point, however, would become one between those who believe that the strength of the external position should be used to promote investment overseas and those who would prefer the Government to stick to its policy of holding sterling below what was felt to be its natural market value, while at the same time refusing to relax controls on outward movements of capital as a counter-balance.

There are a number of arguments generally put forward in favour of a relaxation of outward controls. Some are mainly concerned with direct investment, some with portfolio investment, others with both.

First, there is the argument that one might as well promote more investment overseas because there appears to be a surplus of investment capital in this country and a shortage of attractive investment opportunities. That, at least, is what the weight of evidence to the Wilson Committee has suggested.

The second argument put forward in favour of relaxation is that such a policy could kill two birds with one stone. It would encourage the building up of assets overseas that could generate overseas currency

most disadvantageous in a contested bid. But the problem of uncertain liability in situations where the investment has been made in one currency, financed in another and the loan then guaranteed by the British parent company has made some finance directors think twice.

The problems facing the authorities in assessing the kinds of argument are far from straightforward. If they do consider dismantling outward controls, what should be their priorities? How far should they go? Would they be faced with strong trade union opposition? If so, would they be able to deal with it?

One obvious measure, for the individual, might be to liberalise controls for those wishing to emigrate or to remit gifts overseas, while in terms of the corporate sector, it would be a whole host of possible measures.

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As far as the portfolio investor is concerned, the most likely concession would be the abolition of the 25 per cent surrender—which last year brought less than £200m to the Treasury. From time to time, however, there have been suggestions that there could be more radical changes to the investment currency pool, though the idea of a two-tier exchange rate, with the financial rate taking in investment flows both ways, is almost certainly regarded as too complete.

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The Revenue, taking as always the realistic view, offers some alternatives, and reading between the lines it is clear that it hopes that the compromise it suggests will be acceptable. The compromise is that if neither tapering nor indexation will solve the problem of taxing inflation as well as capital gains, how about turning the problem around and looking for some other means to mitigate the impact of capital gains tax?

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### NORTH SEA OIL BENEFITS AND PUBLIC SECTOR DEBT REPAYMENTS

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Estimated effect of North Sea oil on balance of payments at 1976 prices	2,100	3,400	4,500	4,900	5,900	7,000	7,100	7,200	7,500
Scheduled public sector overseas debt repayments converted at \$1.75=£	100	450	1,500	1,950	3,000	2,300	1,400	1,400	200

N.B.: Balance of payments effects are the net estimated benefit from having North Sea oil, not a forecast of the overall balance of payments surplus.

## UDS Group Limited

Consolidated Interim Financial Statement for the 26 weeks ended 30th July, 1977 (Unaudited)

	1977	1976	Year
	£000's	£000's	£000's
TURNOVER (excluding VAT)	139,326	126,051	295,817
OPERATING PROFIT	9,888	9,335	29,930
Depreciation and Amortisation	2,264	1,980	4,675
Interest	3,390	3,162	7,184
Variation in deferred profit	cr. 186	dr. 824	dr. 1,893
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	4,400	3,369	16,178
Taxation	1,760	1,750	6,010
EARNINGS	2,640	1,619	10,168
Earnings per 25p Stock Unit	1.7p	1.1p	6.7p

Turnover for the half year at £139 millions was 10.5% ahead of the same period in 1976. Profit before taxation shows an increase of 30.6%.

Sales in the first eight weeks of the second half year show an increase of 18%.

As always the outcome for the year is largely dependent on the level of trading in the second half. The current trend is encouraging and the Board expects a further improvement in profits for the full year.

The Directors have declared an interim dividend of 2.1p (2.1p last year) per ordinary stock unit. Dividend warrants will be payable on 21st February 1978 to stockholders appearing on the register on 10th January 1978.

Copies of the last annual Report and Accounts may be obtained from The Secretary, Marble Arch House, Seymour Street, London W1A 2BY.



## Business Diary: Fairer shares? • Waiving the rules

John Martin, the chairman of Tarmac, has promulgated a code of conduct on dealings in the firm's shares for directors, of subsidiary companies and other senior employees.

Henceforth they will not be permitted to deal in Tarmac shares for two months before an announcement of the interim and preliminary results.

Already, main board directors may deal only between publication of the preliminary results and one month after the annual general meeting, and one month after publication of the interim figures.

It is not clear how long it will take for the group to be able to leave them only four months of the year in which they may deal.

The firm was embarrassed recently after it was disclosed that two directors of subsidiary companies, Tarmac Ltd, and Tarmac Ltd, had bought shares of Tarmac Ltd, a subsidiary of the group, before the announcement of the interim results.

Chris Bickerton, Casey Lord, Keith Parsons and Tania Williams yesterday recorded one hundredth edition of the new BBC programme, based on not only permits, but also on advertising, is now being shown. The programme is a 10-minute advertisement which usually promotes British exports and is broadcast by the BBC's External Services heard from pool.



The faces behind the voices of BBC's New Ideas: left to right, presenter Chris Bickerton, producer Keith Parsons and presenter Casey Lord, with production secretary Tania Williams.

The Halls of Montezuma to the shores of Tripoli and beyond. Bickerton and Lord are the presenters. Parsons is the producer and Tania Williams is the production secretary of the programme, which has been running since 1958. It will be put out as usual four times in English over the next week and the scripts will be plundered for use by the producers of the many BBC foreign language programmes.

The one hundredth edition, however, was concerned not with British products but with the voices of the programme's own listeners. These included an idea from Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, for updating old radio programmes, another from Marbella, Spain, for a new kind of kitchen knife and a third from Natal, South Africa, which was a device for warning parents when an unattended child falls into the swimming pool.

Two schoolboys in Sarawak, Malaysia, have been awarded about making bricks from sawdust and cement, and, lastly, there was another idea from Spain, this time for a card game which helps the players learn English.

George Short, the External Services' editor of science, industry and exports, told Business Diary's Ross Davies that he and the New Ideas team apply four criteria in selecting items for the show. Ideally, goods should be British designed or manufactured, should be available for export now, the supplier should be willing to answer all readers' letters and, in the case of consumer items, should be willing to supply single units.

Between 1969 and 1976, the number of listeners' inquiries concerning goods advertised in the programme has gone up nearly tenfold from 1,223 to 11,294.

The New Ideas team think that they have got the formula just about right: they and everybody, including World Service editor Austen Kark, are now interested in any new ideas for spicing the recommendation from the "Think Tank" that the 24-hour World Service be cut by over a third, and many foreign language services dropped altogether.

Seven independent British trading companies are combining to challenge the American domination of the national market for food and drinks in business and commercial premises.

They have formed an association called United Vending Traders, which is to introduce a national brand name, Golden Service, at next week's International Business Show at the National Exhibition Centre in Birmingham.

president, Robert White, said yesterday, is to improve the contents and service of vending machines among members so that "Golden Service" stood for something more than the lost coins and rotten tea that even his members concede the public associate with the industry.

White is managing director of Bourne End Vending (Sales), a Buckinghamshire company which sells, operates or cares to machines throughout the south Midlands, West of London and south coast areas.

UVT has already won a contract from Philips electrical group.

If the UVT scheme works, White says, it will be because the people who make it tick up and down the country are not salaried regional managers but the managing directors of profit-oriented autonomous local companies. They benefit from the association's bulk-buying power with suppliers such as Cadbury-Schweppes and Nestlé, which are among the food concerns contributing to a levy to finance the new grouping.

Whether UVT lives up to its promise remains to be seen—although heaven knows, the vending industry could do with some new thinking.

Sales blurb on a calculator in the Walton-on-Thames branch of W. H. Smith: "Recommended retail price £18.95. Save £3. Our price £13.95." Think we would buy another model.







## FINANCIAL NEWS

ne-for-4  
ghts as  
lincourt  
unds 42pc

Victor Felstead  
Record interim profits, the  
cast of a best-ever year and  
for a £1.6m rights issue  
all contained in yester-  
day's half-time re-  
sult from Selincourt, the big  
textile manufacturer.  
And this comes on top of  
77's more than doubled  
its of £3.18m. The "rights"  
raise about £1.6m by the  
sale of 10.35m ordinary 5p  
shares on a one-for-four basis  
81p each. This represents  
a discount of about a third on  
today's close of 27p—which  
is a 1976-77 "high" for the  
share. As usual following a  
"high", the share fell—the  
line being 2p to 25p.  
The half-year to July 31,  
tax profits expanded by  
per cent to £1.54m on turn-  
over of £1.5m, up 25.2 per  
cent ahead of 1976. Exports  
rose by 40.4 per cent to  
£3.03m.  
Even customary seasonal  
and normal conditions  
ough to the year-end, the  
d profits pre-tax profits  
the full year of "not less"  
£4m—a record if achieved  
25.7 per cent above 1976  
£3.18m.  
The interim payment, on a  
basis, is being raised from  
p to 0.68p, the new shares  
rank for this.  
For the full year, the board  
casts a total dividend of  
p on the bigger capital. This  
is an increase of 27.1  
cent on last year. Treasury  
division has been received  
this in the context of the  
share, which is being under-  
written by Barclays Merchant  
Bank.  
Giving the reasons for the  
share, the board says it believes  
resources and facilities  
able to the group are suf-  
ficient to meet its current re-  
quirements, but they consider  
continued expansion should  
be financed from a broader  
base.  
The six months' profit growth  
of 25.7 per cent, not as dramatic  
1976-77's doubled figures,  
it confirms the optimistic  
views of the chairman, Mr  
John Leighton, in his last  
annual report.  
He said the board could  
further significant rise  
the year's figures. Of par-  
ticular interest last year was  
fact that Tricoma turned  
from a loss of £240,000  
profit of £1,000 and the  
jack of McLeod Russell  
almost £100,000 to little  
than £40,000.

lackness in  
K hits  
ompton

Peak profits of £2m-plus  
preceding two years were  
rodd as exceptional at J.  
pcom, Sons & Webb, and  
children will not be suc-  
ceded by interim results show-  
a falling off. On turnover  
the latest half-year to end-  
down from £10.8m to  
m, pre-tax profit fell from  
m to £864,000. Earnings a  
of this largest and best  
on maker of uniforms and  
dress in Europe came out  
£1.4m compared with £3.0m,  
achieved in interim dividend  
same again 0.6p gross, the  
nd "confidently" expects to  
pose a final not less than  
1.95p gross paid last time.  
n a brighter note exports  
wed a "significant"  
movement and some large  
trucks have been won for  
8. In 1976 pre-tax profits  
a slightly from £2.2m to  
£m.

Output levels low but Averys  
general products buoyant

By Bryan Appleyard  
Averys, the weighing and  
measuring machine maker,  
made £5.4m pre-tax profit in the  
six months to June 30 against  
£5.7m last year.  
This 12 per cent improve-  
ment came with the help of a  
16 per cent growth in turnover  
from £40.8m to £47.5m indicat-  
ing a narrowing of margins  
which Mr Richard Hale, the  
chairman, puts down to insuffi-  
ciently high production levels.  
The main force behind the  
overall improvement was the  
strength of the general prod-  
ucts division which takes in  
everyday items, the maker of  
electronic petrol pumps, cur-  
rently one of the group's most  
successful lines.  
Mr Hale says the weighing  
and testing machine and the  
international divisions both

showed little change. The com-  
pany has currently more than  
enough orders for the 1750  
digital scale model but pro-  
duction is not running at high  
enough levels for the company  
to benefit fully.  
Last year £5m of the £14.7m  
profits came in the second half  
but Mr Hale takes a cautious  
line on the prospects for the  
year.  
He comments: "Profit for the  
full year comparable to that  
of 1976 will depend upon our  
ability to match production to  
orders."  
He adds that the fall in the  
pound last year added £1m to  
the profits from overseas com-  
panies whereas the rise in the  
pound this year would produce  
a small decrease in relative  
profits.

The improvement in the per-  
formance of the general prod-  
ucts side will have caused  
the proportion of trading profits  
coming from overseas, standing  
at 40.2 per cent last year, to  
fall slightly said Mr Hale.  
Two share transactions, the  
sale of a stake in George Salter  
and in Berkel & Parnall, have  
both been completed but the  
extraordinary credits from  
these are not to be included  
until the full year.  
Market estimates for the full  
year following the figures  
varied from £15.5m to £17m.  
The shares fell 3 1/2 to 156p  
after the announcement, where  
profits of £16m would indicate  
a prospective price earnings  
ratio of over 8, and they are  
set to yield 5.6 per cent.

Tough going as Bunzl  
margins narrow

By Allison Mitchell  
In line with many other  
groups in the sector Bunzl  
& Paper found the going dif-  
ficult in the first half. And,  
according to Mr G. G. Bunzl,  
chairman, the second six months  
are unlikely to show any  
improvement.  
However, present trading con-  
ditions indicate that both sales  
and profits for the year as a  
whole should exceed the 1976  
level of £14.4m.  
In the first six months of this  
year the group turned in pre-  
tax profits of £8m, against £7.6m  
last time, on sales up £19m to  
£109m. However, pre-tax mar-  
gins narrower at just over 7  
per cent.  
Against a background of a  
world depression in the paper  
industry most of Bunzl's divi-  
sions turned in some-what  
performance with much of the  
increase in profit coming from  
associates.  
The year started well for the  
cigarette filters side of the  
business. But an increase in  
tobacco duty in March, result-

ing in a down turn in sales, hit  
this division leaving margins  
under continuing pressure.  
The surplus of capacity in  
the paper industry, which Mr  
Ernest Bassant, deputy chair-  
man, foresees will get worse  
before it gets better, has also  
had its effect on Bunzl.  
Although both the merchandising  
and manufacturing sides of the  
division in the United Kingdom  
made a profit, the Austrian  
subsidiary turned in a small loss  
and this is not showing any  
signs of a turnaround.  
In the plastics side Filtrona  
Textile Products, which has  
been loss-making for the past  
two years, managed to break-  
even in the six months.  
Foreign exchange losses  
amounted to £297,000 in the  
period compared with a profit  
of £150m last year. Overseas  
sales now account for 36.2  
70 and 80 per cent of Bunzl's  
sales.  
For shareholders there is an  
interim dividend of 4.28p  
an increase of 10 per cent on last  
time.

McLeod Russel  
doubles to  
near £6m

Pre-tax profits more than  
doubled from £2.4m to £5.78m  
—easily the best achieved—  
were reported yesterday by  
McLeod Russel for the year to  
March 31. But, as the board  
points out, the 1975-76 figures  
did not include the profits of  
subsidiaries acquired in March,  
1976, following the successful  
offer for Consolidated Tea and  
Lands and Cessnock Holdings  
and the reorganization after-  
wards.  
Turnover reached £16.93m,  
compared with the previous  
year's £11.6m. The latest figure  
does not include anything in  
respect of the main part of the  
activities of the subsidiaries of  
Consolidated and Cessnock.  
However, after the sale to Tata-  
Finlay Ltd of the assets and  
businesses in India of these  
offshoots, the group's share of  
the profits of the main part of the  
year to December 31 last  
is included as profits of an  
associate in the 1976-77 figures.  
As forecast, a total net divi-  
dend of 10p is being paid on  
the preferred ordinary and  
ordinary shares.

## Bid of £4m for Assam Frontier

News of another bid in the  
currently enlivened tea sector  
comes from Assam Frontier  
Tea which has received an  
offer from privately-owned  
Wingate, a Manchester-based  
group engaged in the import  
merchandising and conversion of  
textiles.  
Wingate is offering 38.5p  
for each Assam Frontier share  
and 270p for each of the  
group's "preference" shares. The  
whole offer, which is condi-  
tional on recommendation by the  
Assam board, is worth about  
£4.2m.  
Assam, which is controlled  
by Sims Darby, said the direc-  
tors were considering the pro-  
posal and would make a  
further announcement soon.  
In the meantime shares of Assam  
jumped 7 1/2 to 37 1/2p on news of  
the bid.  
Earlier this year a subsidiary  
of Wingate, Korvoco, made a  
successful bid for the publicly-  
quoted Scottish Assam Tea.  
In the past few days takeover  
bids have been launched by  
private companies for Moran  
Tea Holdings which has estates  
in Assam and for Dundell  
Holdings, which has estates in  
Bangladesh. The odd one out is  
British India which has received  
terms from Longbourne Hold-  
ings, a public quoted company.

from £848,000 to £982,000 in  
the year to May 28. With  
earnings per share up from  
2.7p to 3.4p, the total gross  
payout risen from 1.4p to 1.51p.  
Exports—£1 to European coun-  
tries—rose from £2.74m to  
£3.14m. Burdened covers  
caravans and mobile homes,  
hosiery and knitwear and  
property.  
Another fine year in  
sight at Waterford  
Waterford Glass, the Irish  
holding company which in-  
cludes the famous crystal glass  
concern, is well on the way to  
its twenty-third successive year  
of record profits and the  
twelfth since it went public in  
1956. In the half-year to June  
30, pre-tax profit by 36.2  
per cent to £3.62m on turn-  
over a fifth greater at £45.24m.  
The interim payment, gross,  
rises from 0.46p (adjusted for  
scrip) to 0.75p. Net earnings  
per share jumped by 50 per  
cent to 1.7p.

of £811.3m, compared with a  
loss of £52.65m the previous  
year at Queensland Phosphate.  
Queensland's A542m loan has  
been restructured and the first  
repayment instalment due at  
the end of last month has been  
deferred. Funds have been  
arranged to cover the interest  
payments due on the same date.  
An equity partner is being  
sought for the phosphate  
operation.  
Sony rising dividend  
Sony Corporation of Japan  
will recommend to shareholders  
a 5 per cent increase in the cash  
dividend for the last half of  
the year to October 31 to 15 yen  
per outstanding share of  
common stock. The total cash  
dividend for the year will rise  
to 25 yen from 20 yen last year,  
upon a proposal by a general  
meeting of shareholders  
scheduled before January. The  
company said it made the recom-  
mendation on the basis of  
expected record earnings for  
1977.  
Guy Butler expands  
Guy Butler (International)  
the London-based currency  
deposit and foreign exchange  
brokers with offices in Europe,  
the United States, Middle East  
and South-East Asia, has formed  
a new company in Hongkong. It  
is called Guy Butler (Hong  
Kong) Limited. This brings to  
nine the number of companies  
operating overseas.

## Tacallan-Glenlivet shows slight increase

antifreeze malt whisky dis-  
tributors.  
Tacallan-Glenlivet  
hed up pre-tax profits from  
£500 to £562,000 in the year  
to July 31 last on turnover up  
1,000 to £2.2m.  
However most of the increase  
is from a change in the  
method of valuing stock which  
ed £57,000 profits.  
Sales of bottled Macallan  
s increased considerably,  
ording to chairman Mr  
rge Harbison, and the  
p is to continue to lay down  
stantial stocks. Highline,  
ch converts distillery by-  
products into animal feedstuffs,  
boosted by the drought last  
r but this is unlikely to be  
sustained.  
ATA ACQUISITION  
spata Corporation's offshoot,  
sta Elkhorn Inc, completed  
a acquisition of four privately-

down on previous year, but les-  
sion should be made up in second  
leg.  
AMEY ROADSTONE  
No sign of increase in work  
available to construction indus-  
try at home. Best hopes are for  
stability at depressed level of  
activity.  
MALAWI BORROWS \$25M  
Seven-year term \$25m Euroloan  
for Republic of Malawi has been  
signed. This is Malawi's first loan  
and will be used to finance con-  
struction of international airport  
at Lilongwe.  
COURTNEY, POPE (HLDGS)  
Exports played part in profit  
rise and chairman confident that  
these will again make worthwhile  
contribution to expected increase  
in current year. (For figures see  
table.)  
CITY OF CARDIFF LESLIE  
City of Cardiff is to float a  
partly-paid £10m issue of 11 per  
cent redeemable stock 1986 at 210p  
per share.

## WOOD &amp; SONS (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

Earthenware Manufacturers

## INTERIM STATEMENT (Unaudited)

	Half-year ended 30th June	1976	1977	Year ended 31st December	1976	1977
GROUP SALES	2,054,000	1,657,000	24%	3,616,846		
GROUP OPERATING PROFIT	309,000	259,000		395,169		
GROUP PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	214,800	176,000	21%	209,692		
GROUP PROFIT AFTER TAXATION	208,000	162,000	27%	193,651		

"I am pleased to announce the half-yearly figures with the news that  
an interim dividend of 10% less income tax (.33p per share) will be paid  
on the Issued Ordinary Capital of the Company. Warrants will be posted  
to shareholders on 7th November.  
Our order books are full and we expect 1977 to be another year of  
record achievements."

H. FRANCIS WOOD, Chairman.

3rd October, 1977.

## International

Hoechst AG  
warning on  
earnings  
decline

Hoechst AG, the major Frank-  
furt-based chemical group, is  
facing an "unavoidable" de-  
cline in its pre-tax earnings this  
year as a result of rising cost  
pressures and stagnating turn-  
over, writes Peter Norman, from  
Bonn.  
Although the company's chief  
executive, Professor Rolf Sam-  
met, told a press conference  
that Hoechst hopes that its fall  
in earnings will not be drastic,  
he gave a warning that third-  
quarter results were likely to  
be worse than those in the  
second quarter of this year.  
Hoechst announced a little  
more than a month ago that its  
profits declined between the  
first and second quarters of this  
year so that group and parent  
company pre-tax earnings fell  
by just under 7 per cent in the  
first half to DM630m (about  
£130m) and DM402m respec-  
tively.  
Many of the group's prob-  
lems are common to the West  
German chemical industry.  
According to Professor Sam-  
met, production in the indus-  
try, which was long regarded  
as the growth industry par ex-  
cellence, is likely to increase  
more slowly than the German  
industrial average this year and  
could fall behind the expected  
3.5 per cent rise in gross  
national product.  
Although the situation varies  
from sector to sector, the in-  
dustry is suffering from more  
intensive competition on ex-  
port markets, besides greater  
pressure at home from imports

## Quaker Oats buoyant

Quaker Oats of Chicago  
announced record sales and  
earnings for the year to June 30.  
Earnings a share were up 30  
per cent to \$3.01. Sales were  
\$1,550m (about £882.3m) com-  
pared with \$1,400m a year ago.  
Sales in 1977 were 9 per cent  
ahead of last year. About two-  
thirds of the improvement was  
from increased unit volume and  
more favourable product mix,  
while one-third was from price  
increases, Mr R. Stuart, the  
chairman, said.

## Arco opts out

Atlantic Richfield of Phila-  
delphia has notified Du Pont  
that it does not intend to  
proceed with the centennial  
hydrocarbons joint venture to  
construct a petrochemical plant  
in Brazoria, Texas. A spokes-  
man for Arco said the decision  
had been reached on economic  
grounds because of the pro-  
jected market oversupply of the  
products to have been produced  
by the proposed plant. Environ-  
mental clearances had been pro-  
ceeding satisfactorily and there-  
fore were not a factor in Arco's  
decision.

## Ricoh in US market

A spokesman for Ricoh com-  
pany, a major manufacturer  
of business machines in Japan  
says that negotiations with  
Savin Business Machines  
Corporation are continuing  
concerning agreements with the  
United States company. The  
spokesman declined to com-  
ment on Ricoh's plans for the  
American market. Savin, which  
holds the exclusive rights to  
sell machines made for it by  
Ricoh in the American market,  
said last week that the two  
companies would probably part  
company in the near future.  
Other reports said that Ricoh  
might begin selling its own  
copying machines in the United  
States.

## Cape Industries

## Interim Report 1977

- Pre-tax profit 5% below record level of 1976.
- Substantial advance in Automotive Division's profit—Building and Insulation Division's earnings maintained in depressed conditions—Mining Division's profit lower due to weakening in demand.
- Heavy investment programme contributes to higher interest charge.

	Half-year ended 30th June	1976	Year ended 31st Dec.	1976
	£m	£m		£m
Turnover	78.8	65.9		133.1
Profit before interest and taxation	8.0	8.1		16.1
Profit before taxation	7.0	7.4		14.2
Profit after taxation	4.2	3.9		7.2
Earnings per ordinary share	17.3p	16.3p		29.9p
Dividend per ordinary share	2.9044p	2.6404p		7.3474p

Cape Industries Limited, 114 Park Street, London W1Y 4AB  
Building and Automotive Products, Insulation Contracting, Mining

A record year from  
MAYNARDS  
LIMITED  
the Confectioners

## Group Results

	1977	1976
Year ended June	£000	£000
Turnover	28,687	23,687
Trading Profit	1,625	1,071
Exceptional items	(74)	48
Taxation	1,551	1,119
	792	576
Extraordinary item	759	543
	(50)	—
	709	543
Earnings per 25p ordinary share	15.5p	11.08p
Net ordinary dividend	19.3701%	17.3424%

- \* Group sales another record—21% increase including a 62% advance in Export sales.
- \* Trading profit is a record in the history of the Group.
- \* Increased profits resulting from Confectionery manufacturing and retailing divisions.
- \* Exceptional items include a transfer of £100,000 to Pension Fund.
- \* The Extraordinary item is the loss on disposal of the Canadian operation.
- \* Further expansion planned in all divisions.

★ Dividend increased to the maximum permissible  
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Or write to the Industrial Liaison Manager, Corporation for Economic  
Development Limited, P.O. Box 213, PRETORIA 0001, Republic of South Africa.  
Telex 3-733 for further details.

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- Tax exemptions for first seven years
- Tender privileges









### Stock Exchange Prices

## Widespread falls

**ACCOUNT DAYS:** Dealings Began, Oct 3. Dealings End, Oct 14. § Contango Day, Oct 17. Settlement Day, Oct 25

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

[illegible]





## -Managerial-Administrative-Secretarial-Personal Assistants-

### Secretary to Financial Director

West End

£4,500

The Financial Director of the Guinness Group requires a Secretary with first class secretarial experience at senior level. As well as having a good educational background and a high standard of shorthand/typing, applicants must have the ability to work independently and at times under pressure, and have absolute discretion in dealing with matters of a highly confidential nature. The preferred age is 25-35.

The salary, including allowances and annual profit share is approximately £4,500 p.a. depending on experience. Conditions include own air-conditioned office in new office block, 5 weeks holiday and non-contributory pension scheme.

Please telephone 01-629 9685 for an application form or write stating age, qualifications and experience to the Financial Director, Guinness, 10 Albemarle Street, London W1X 4AL.

GUINNESS

### Office Manager

F.M.I. is a major worldwide insurance company which provides a consultant engineering service to industry. A person with proven success as a manager is needed to take responsibility for the secretarial and clerical activities in the Engineering Division of our London Office. The staff comprises fifteen secretarial and clerical personnel who produce technical reports and correspondence prepared by our engineers. The person appointed will report to the Branch Manager—Engineering, London Office. Accountabilities of the job include staff recruitment, training and supervision to ensure a consistently high standard of work. A keen analytical ability to solve administrative and personnel problems are essential. Good verbal and written communication is also needed. Applicants, male or female, should be 25-35 years old. Previous experience should include practical exposure to secretarial and clerical work. A good command of English is vital.

A salary in excess of £4,000 will be offered. For full details, please contact Marie King, Personnel Mutual International, Kingsgate House, 88-74 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Tel. 01-428 7736.

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### PUBLIC RELATIONS—£3,500

Now opportunity for an imaginative person to become involved in the public relations of a leading international company. The successful candidate will be responsible for the company's public relations, including press releases, media relations, and general public relations. The salary is £3,500 p.a. plus benefits. The position is based in London. For further details, please contact: Christine Connell, Iver 651812; Pat Thompson, Ashford 43611.

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For further details please contact: Christine Connell, Iver 651812; Pat Thompson, Ashford 43611.

Brent Chemicals International Ltd., Ridgeway, Iver, Bucks.

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### PER Top Jobs for Executive Top People Secretaries

#### PERSONAL SECRETARIES:

We wish to interview suitable candidates for several vacancies at Personal Secretary level within the Government Service. The posts in various areas are interesting, offer a choice of interests and are at senior level. The long-term career prospects are, of course, excellent. Candidates must have at least 3 "O" levels including English language, and Shorthand/Typing at 100/40. Good salaries, on a scale related to age. Non-Cour. Pension. Age group open from early twenties.

Contact: Miss Jane Barnsley 01-235 9984

MAYFAIR: £4,250 inc. bonus

Two Senior Secretaries are required in the luxurious offices of an International Holding Company. The conditions of employment are excellent, and 50p L.V.s are paid daily.

#### SECRETARY FOR PERSONNEL DIRECTOR

Age up to 35, with good basic Shorthand/Typing skills. Opportunities for suitable candidates to visit factories, etc., and become involved in all aspects of the work. Previous Personnel experience could be an advantage.

#### SECRETARY FOR CHARMING YOUNG FINANCIAL DIRECTOR

Probably in the twenties. This is an interesting and varied post, at the heart of the business. Contact: Mrs. Dawn Skett 01-235 9984

#### MARYLEBONE:

The Financial Director of a world famous Company requires a Secretary/P.A. age 28+, with poise and tact. There are meetings to arrange and the coordination of the work of other Secretaries in the Department. An interest in Finance and the ability to read a Balance Sheet are among the qualifications needed. 5 weeks holiday. Sec. restaurant, pleasant offices, mutual discounts on goods. Starting salary approx. £3,800 (£4,000 for exceptional candidate).

Contact: Miss Jane Barnsley 01-235 9984

Late night opening 6.45 pm every Thursday.

Telephone Mrs. Dorothy Allison (Manager) on 01-235 9984 for an appointment at

4-5 Grosvenor Place, Hyde Park Corner, SW1

### Secretary/Assistant

FRANKFURT

HOECHST AG, one of the world's leading chemical and pharmaceutical groups, is currently seeking Secretary/Assistant for the Medical Department of the Pharmaceutical Division, based at the company's H.Q. in Frankfurt.

The successful candidate will be required to actively assist in preparation for, and in the running of, medical symposia and to help with the editorial work involved. Applicants, preferably graduates with secretarial skills, should have a reasonable command of German, but need not be fluent. You will need to show an aptitude for, and an interest in, editing English texts of a medico-scientific nature.

We offer a good salary plus first-class benefits and an excellent working environment.

Interviews will be held in London.

Please apply to: Miss R. J. Tucker, Personnel Officer, Pharmaceutical Division, Hoechst U.K. Ltd., Hoechst House, 50 Salisbury Road, Houndslow, Middlesex. Tel: 01-870 7712 ext. 3065.

### High Powered Secretary PA

For Chief Executive of Company dealing in Finance, Insurance and Property in Fleet Street area. Candidates between 25-35 must be super efficient, well groomed and capable of working under pressure. Able to act as right-hand to boss dealing with all his business and personal affairs. Must be prepared to become fully involved. 4 weeks' holidays. BUPA.

Excellent salary not less than £5,000

TELEPHONE MRS. HARRISON ON MONDAY 10TH OCTOBER

353 9102

### INTERNATIONAL GROUP SECRETARY/PA

#### EXCELLENT SALARY OFFERED

Experienced Secretary (probably aged 25-35) required to work jointly for the Managing Director and Financial Controller of an international group of companies, conveniently based near to Victoria Station.

Speed and accuracy are essential. The ability to use personal initiative is very important, and a working knowledge of French would be a distinct advantage.

Excellent working conditions, including 4 weeks' holiday, luncheon vouchers, etc.

Write or telephone Hilary Jones, Personnel Dept., CARRIER DRYERS LTD., Carrier House, Warwick Row, London SW1, 01-834 6858.

### EXECUTIVES AND TRAINEES

CITY—Export Finance experience plus Marketing, preferably Graduate. £3,000-£3,500.

FUND RAISER—Self-starter with experience for Charity. To £5,000.

PA/ADMIN/MANAGER/DBS + typing for Office Furniture Design Showroom, Covent Garden, S.W.1.

STATISTICS—Market Research Assistant + typing. "A" level Maths, Stats + exp. or Graduate. Knightbridge, £5,000.

#### RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

JCR JANE CROSTHWAIT RECRUITMENT  
24 Beauchamp Place, SW3 Tel: 581 2977

### Admin. Assistant Secretary

£4,250 + Excellent Fringe Benefits

An opportunity has arisen for a well educated person, preferably with Market Research Experience, to work for the Head of the Financial Services Department of an American Corporate Bank. As his Assistant you will be given projects to handle which will require the collection of data from different sources and the presentation of findings in a precise form. You will also help with secretarial work of the department, to short-hand and typing skills are called for.

The office is modern, comfortable and situated in Mayfair. Company benefits include annual profit share bonus, low interest mortgage scheme, interest free season ticket loan and 60p L.V.s daily.

Personnel Consultants 628 4835

Crone Corkill

#### LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS

### Administrative Secretary for Population Studies

Salary Range £3,216-£3,798

An interesting vacancy has arisen for an experienced secretary to work with the Administrative Officer of a teaching and research group situated near Holborn (Kingsway) Station. The position offers a variety of administrative and secretarial duties and involves close liaison with staff and students.

Applicants should have a good educational background, reliable shorthand and typing and, above all, a good deal of common sense and initiative.

Application forms and further details may be obtained from the Assistant Personnel Officer, London School of Economics, Houghton Street, WC2A 2AE. Telephone 01-406 7988 ext. 672.

### EXECUTIVE SECRETARY CIRCA £4,500

A challenging opportunity has arisen to work closely with the Financial Director of a leading Property Company in luxurious offices in the West End. We have been asked to find an intelligent, top PA/Secretary with first-class shorthand and typing skills, who is able to withstand the pressure and long hours of a demanding job. The ideal person will be quick thinking, logical and willing to undertake considerable responsibility. Aged 25 to 35.

Please ring 01-437 1128

Crone Corkill

Personnel Consultants

### SECRETARIES

NORTH AFRICA

£5,000 + tax free

Major Oil Company have immediate vacancies for Secretaries in North Africa. Excellent salaries, tax free, plus benefits.

The period of contract is open ended. Remuneration will be dependent on age and experience but not less than £5,000 per annum net of tax. The Company provides accommodation or assist with private arrangements; all medical attention; attractive leave programmes.

Interviews will be held in London.

Please forward resume of your background, quoting reference 17/85, to Charles H. Lester International Limited, 151 High Street, Houndslow, Telephone 01-472 2262.

### SECRETARY TO THE EMPLOYEE RELATIONS MANAGER

A well known American Oil Company with offices close to Victoria Station require

As well as Secretarial skills you will need good organising ability, as you will administer the booking of temporary staff, deal with confidential information and liaise with all levels of management. We are looking for someone who will become an integral part of this hectic but highly personable department, so flexibility and a sense of humour are essential.

Salary c. £3,500 plus excellent fringe benefits including 60p L.V.s and 4 weeks' holiday.

Call Esther Brown, 01-404 5701 (Consultants)

### Cripps, Sears

#### EXPERIENCED SECRETARIES

Salary c. £3,750

We are a young, progressive, Merchant Bank situated in the West End.

Due to expansion we need two smart, intelligent Secretaries. If you have good audio and shorthand skills and are not afraid of hard work, we can offer you a rewarding position working for one of two new Senior Executives.

Good fringe benefits including BUPA, L.V.s, 4 weeks holiday, plus paid overtime (when necessary).

Please telephone 01-486 7100 and ask for Janice Rowe.

#### FILM FUN—£3,700

Scene opens office of a young, dynamic exec. with film industry contacts. He faces camera, speaks: "I need a secretary, ideally a woman, mature, intelligent, with a good command of English, and the ability to work independently. She must be able to handle a wide range of correspondence, and be prepared to travel. Salary £3,700 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to: 71 New Bond Street, London W1 01-493 6456 adpower randstad Self Consultants

#### PRIVATE SECRETARY

Salary £3,850 p.a. negotiable

required by Chairman and Company Secretary of a group of companies with head office in Richmond, Surrey.

Applicants will include some personal work.

Apply to: S. J. Salter, GEORGE E. GRAY HOLDINGS LTD., Manor Road, Richmond, Surrey. Tel. 01-878 9456

#### CITY SELECTION

c. £3,800

INVESTMENT BANKING: PA/Sec to Director U.S. MERCHANT BANK: PA/Sec to Director INSURANCE: Sec/Receptionist to Director

JAYGAR CAREERS 730 5148

### JAGAR CAREERS

Would like to announce that due to the recommendations of our clients and demands of our applicants, we are now prepared to undertake the recruitment of top calibre Admin. and P.A./Secretaries for the City.

We are a small, privately owned, Sloane Square-based, consultancy, previously specialising in the West End and Kensington areas. We now find that our top Secretaries are prepared to travel further afield for interesting, well-paid jobs.

155a SLOANE SQUARE 730 5148

JAYGAR

### BOSS FOR A BOSS!

Internationally operating Group of Companies with modern Head Office in West London require P.A. for a Senior Director.

You are an experienced, well-educated Secretary, aged 30 to 40 and thoroughly capable of meeting the demands of a busy office involved in a wide range of activities. Naturally you are tactful, of good appearance, used to taking the initiative and accepting responsibility. Sound knowledge of French or German is desirable. Of course you possess a current driving licence and justify a high salary.

Please apply in confidence enclosing curriculum vitae to Box 2653 J, The Times.

### ONE YEAR ASSIGNMENT

S.W.7

A person is required with knowledge of Company Secretarial duties and General Office Administration, who is also willing to accept responsibility. Fast accurate typing essential; shorthand not necessary.

Salary negotiable £3,750 min + L.V.s

PLEASE TELEPHONE ISOBEL HEALEY 589 2671

### MEET A CHALLENGE

£4,000 Age 27/38

The Senior Partner of a City based Estate Agents requires a young and dynamic PA/Sec to work in his own office.

PA/Sec in age and appearance to suit the position. Must be able to work independently and at times under pressure. Must be able to handle a wide range of correspondence and be prepared to travel. Salary £4,000 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to: 3/5 Trump Street EC2V 8DA 01-606 1611

### SENIOR SECRETARIES

3/5 Trump Street EC2V 8DA 01-606 1611

#### THE SKY IS THE LIMIT SALARYWISE

In a Knightbridge Interior Decorators, challenge a staff secretarial position and take on a responsible and capable self-motivated person, previously with experience of these duties, to join our team.

Please telephone: 01-235 1501.

#### Hammersmith Association for Mental Health

GENERAL SECRETARY c. £4,000 p.a.

Outgoing personality with the ability to work independently and at times under pressure. Must be able to handle a wide range of correspondence and be prepared to travel. Salary £4,000 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to: 2622 J, The Times.

#### ENTERTAINMENT WORLD

SECRETARY TO MANAGING DIRECTOR

This is a senior position for a person with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position. The successful candidate will be responsible for the Managing Director's correspondence and will also be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office. Salary £4,000 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to: 326 5207, Dingle Square, 627 6225, Vauxhall Lane, Kingston. Staff Consultants

CENTAKOM

#### HAMBURG

Small family owned business. Agency requires efficient young Secretary for 6 months only. You will be meeting clients, using the telephone and writing English in a friendly and efficient manner. Salary £3,000 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to: 173 New Bond Street W1Y 9PP 01-499 0092; 01-493 5907

SENIOR SECRETARIES

173 New Bond Street W1Y 9PP 01-499 0092; 01-493 5907

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